

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,587

**

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

Established 1837

As Violence Continues

Fukuda May Delay Opening of Airport

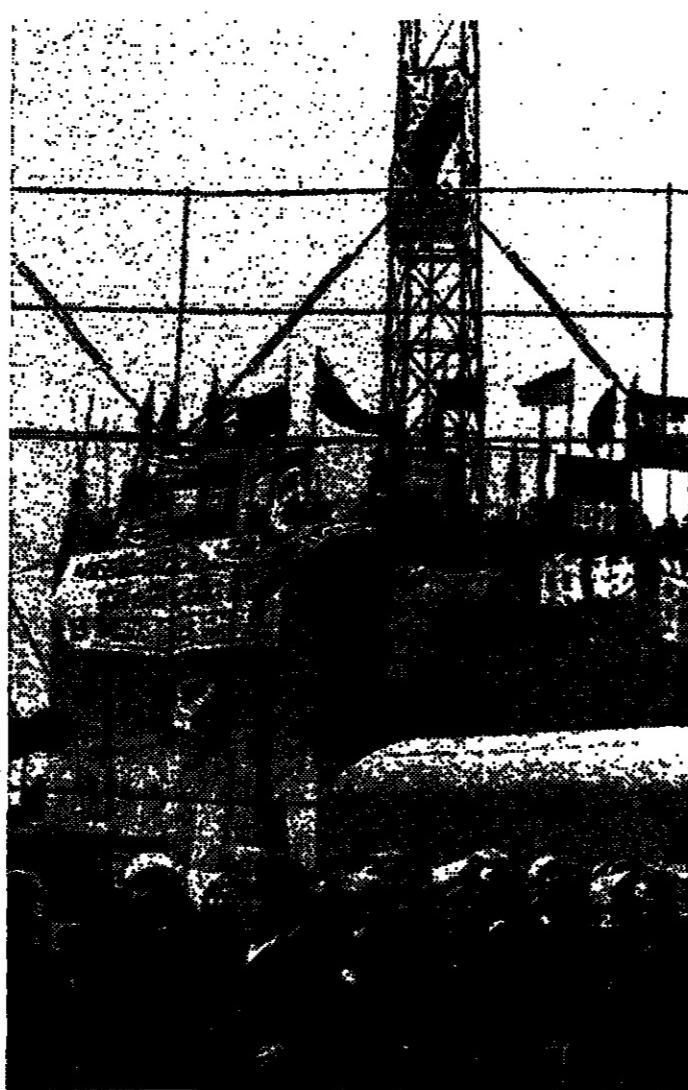
By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 27 (NYT)—Calling yesterday's violent protest attack on Tokyo's new International Airport "a challenge to social order and democracy," Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda held an emergency Cabinet meeting today to discuss countermeasures against the militant radicals and possible postponement of the airfield's opening.

More than 1,000 riot police tonight swarmed over a giant forest used by leftist demonstrators at the airport, Reuters reported. Radicals fighting against the opening of the airport had fled into the three-story concrete bunker. Police rushed the building and began slicing into its steel and concrete sides with cutting torches. Within minutes they were pouring inside to round up the rest of the protesters, the hard core of thousands of students, farmers and leftists opposed to the airport.

As Japan continued its most massive police mobilization in almost two decades, there were indications that the conservative government planned a hard stand against the bands of radical youths who outwitted 14,000 riot police yesterday to temporarily seize the airport's vital, but unguarded, control tower and destroy its sensitive array of radio, radar, guidance and lighting equipment.

"This is something we must respond to," said the 74-year-old Premier who has staked his administration's prestige on formally opening the controversial new airfield by the end of the cur-



Associated Press

Japanese police move in on the end of runway blockhouse and tower at Narita Airport, which they seized from the defenders.

The protesters' attacks on the airport perimeter and their running battles with police on the airport grounds diverted authorities' attention. Meanwhile, six youths, who entered the airport the previous day through underground sewer pipes, emerged from a man-

hole near the unprotected tower to begin their destruction with sledgehammers.

"Guerrilla activities are not our main objective," said Isamu Tomura, an airport opposition leader who returned last week (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

With Initiatives

Israel May Send Weizman To Renew Talks in Egypt

JERUSALEM, March 27 (UPI)—Israel is considering sending Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to Egypt to propose new secret initiatives to renew the momentum of the suspended Middle East peace talks, government officials said today.

Israel's Cabinet yesterday voted unanimously to support Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Middle East peace policies and to authorize secret initiatives to start anew peace talks with Egypt.

"Definite consideration is being given to sending Weizman

to Egypt," an official said. "It is being considered as a possibility." The officials said that there has been no decision as yet.

Mr. Weizman, who Egypt President Anwar Sadat refers to as "My dear Ezer," was touring the Israeli front lines in southern Lebanon today.

The comments by the officials followed a report in the opposition Labor party newspaper, Davar, which said that there was a possibility that Mr. Weizman would go to Cairo "to guarantee the continuation of negotiations with Egypt in the wake of the se-

rious crisis resulting from Begin's talks in Washington."

Mr. Begin rejected several demands made by President Carter to soften Israel's negotiating stance with Egypt.

The direct Egyptian-Israeli negotiations were broken in mid-January when Mr. Sadat abruptly pulled his delegation out of the Jerusalem round of the talks. U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton since has tried unsuccessfully to get a compromise agreement that could be used as a basis for restarting the talks.

The vote of confidence in Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Carter Asks Program Overhaul

\$8.3-Billion Urged To Aid U.S. Cities

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—President Carter today urged a major overhaul of U.S. programs as part of \$8.3-billion plan to help cities cope with conditions ranging from economic decay to poorly controlled growth.

Key elements of the plan include creation of a National Development Bank, establishment of several job-creation programs, and several proposals to direct U.S. urban aid to states and neighborhoods.

The plan involves nearly every Cabinet department and four agencies. The President proposed 160 changes in 40 U.S. programs.

Mr. Carter's proposal for fiscal 1979 would authorize new spending of \$2.7 billion. In addition, it would provide \$1 billion in interest subsidies to business over 30 years, \$2.4 billion in tax reductions to stimulate business and job development and \$2.2 billion in loan guarantees.

State and local governments already receive \$83 in U.S. funds annually.

Promise Dimmed

"The promise of cities, which for many was the promise of America itself, has dimmed for people at all economic levels," a White House paper on urban policy said.

Administration officials say that the policy should reverse years of neglect in which U.S. government policies have often inadvertently subsidized urban sprawl and stunted central city growth.

A requirement that agencies prepare an urban impact analysis of all proposed programs was described by Patricia Harris, secretary of the Housing and Urban Development Department, as "the most important decision adopted by the President."

The bolstering of existing programs is crucial to the plan. Stuart Eizenstat, the President's chief domestic adviser, said:

Associated Press

FIRST SHIFT OUT—Miners in Appalachia, Va., return to ground level after their first work shift since the strike ended.

Others Return to Pits

Some U.S. Miners Honor A Construction Strike

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Miners refused to cross picket lines set up by striking construction workers at soft-coal mines in several states early today, but where there were no pickets miners were back in the pits for the first time after their 11-day nationwide strike.

United Mine Workers members at some mines in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia did not report for the 12:01 a.m. shift because of the picketing by mine construction workers.

Negotiations on a new contract for the 10,000 mine construction workers resumed today with both sides saying they were nearing an agreement. Union bargainers had urged their members not to picket. "We are making good progress," a spokesman for the

mine construction industry said. Union negotiator Norman Beattie said last night he wanted the miners to collect the \$100 bonuses offered by operators to workers who returned.

At Yanketown Dock Mine in Indiana, Superintendent R.A. Gagnon said that coal miners "tried to come to work but there were three pickets carrying signs which said, 'UMW-ABC on Strike.'"

Consolidation Coal Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh, said 11 of its 51 mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio remained closed because of picketing by construction workers. A company spokesman said the pickets kept about 2,500 miners off the job. The firm employs about 16,000 miners. He said 98 per cent to 100 per cent of Consolidation's mines in southern West Virginia, an area in which miners voted strongly in favor of the new contract, were back in operation.

Four pickets at the Lucerne No. 6 portal of the Helvetia Coal Co. in Homer City, Pa., turned back several hundred United Mine Workers. No violence was reported at the Lucerne site, but groups of disappointed and angry miners gathered at the deep mine's gate, stomping their feet on the asphalt roadway after conferring with the staunch pickets.

"I'm losing \$500," said Rich Patterson, a 26-year-old roof rafter, who turns 27 Tuesday. Making him eligible for triple-time pay in addition to a \$100 return-to-work bonus given him under the contract accepted Friday by the UMW rank-and-file miners.

It is believed that the construction workers want a contract comparable to that of the miners, whose three-year pact provides a 39-percent increase in wages and benefits, as well as the \$100 bonus for going back to work immediately. The miners had made \$7.30 an hour under the old contract.

Leader of the Red Brigades

Renato Curcio: Portrait of a 1960s Rebel

By Henry Tanner

ROME, March 27 (NYT)—Renato Curcio, a bearded man of 36 with a prominent nose and a deceptively placid expression, is the best known and most striking figure of the Red Brigades, the urban guerrilla group that shook the foundations of Italy by claiming to have abducted former Premier Aldo Moro and killing his five police escorts.

Curcio could have played no direct personal role in the attack; he has been in jail for more than two years. His only public appearances have been in the metal cage that is the dock for him and 11 other defendants standing trial in Turin.

Yet by exploring his background, and the backgrounds of those who joined his movement, one can get a sense of the social and political frustrations that over the last 15 years have produced a generation of extremists in Italy, young men and women who, whether they call themselves adherents of the left or the right, believe that violence is the only way to affect change.

Product of the '60s

Curcio founded the Red Brigades 10 years ago in Milan with several companions. A gifted sociology student with an equally gifted student wife, he is the product of the turbulent years of Europe—an student unrest in the late 1960s, when students in Paris occupied the Sorbonne and fought night street battles with the police while student radicals in Italy clashed regularly, and with security forces on most campuses. The student revolution of the 1960s failed to shake the established order in Western Europe. Its greatest impact was not on the "ruling class," as the students had hoped, but on the rebels themselves, who were left even more deeply frustrated and estranged.

Curcio was a student at the University of Trento. He had chosen Trento because it was a new school with few traditions and a strong sociology department. Roberto Ognibene, Alberto Franceschini, Prospero Gallinari and other members of the Red Brigades—most of them from solid middle-class families—also were studying at universities in northern Italy at that time.

Turned to Violence

On campus, Curcio soon became a revolutionary, a frequent participant in endless ideological debates and an editor of a radical student review. He was known to rise at 6 a.m. to read Marx, Lenin, Mao, Che Guevara, Saraje and Henri Marcuse. He became a Communist, but found the Italian

Communist party unappealing; he took part in a futile attempt to organize a pro-Peking party. He had no taste for political violence and avoided clashes with the police. He was known as a theorist, not an activist. In his review, he argued that the time for violence had not yet come. Later, however, he took his revolution to the campus to the poorest rural areas of Southern Italy. He joined protesting day laborers and was looking on when two laborers were slain in a clash with police. He decided that

violence was the only way to achieve his goal of replacing the "oppressive" capitalistic system with a communistic "society of free and equal men," as put it in a letter to his mother years later.

In an interview with the Italian weekly *Europeo*, also from prison, Curcio added that "class warfare" by urban guerrillas had to be launched even though—or because—Western Europe was not yet ripe for a full-scale armed insurrection by the proletariat.

Politically, the appeal of the Red Brigades is directed at young Italians who, like Curcio, have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Communist party for its aim of a "historic compromise" with the bourgeoisie. He called instead for the left to make a "historic break" with the "oppressive classes." The Red Brigades' principal short-term goal is to break up the political cooperation between the Communists and the ruling Christian Democrats. The long-term goal is to break down the existing institutions.

Politically, the appeal of the Red Brigades is directed at young Italians who, like Curcio, have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

In the Empain case, it was unclear whether there was any conflict of priorities between the police's tough approach and the family's concern for the baron's safety.

To ambush the kidnappers, police in an unmarked car trailed a man described as an Empain family confidant and carrying a supposed ransom to a rendezvous fixed by the kidnappers Friday on a highway south of Paris.

The man taking the ransom, police sources disclosed, was an undercover agent claiming to be an Empain aide and carrying cut-up newspapers covered by a few Swiss francs.

There has been no confirmation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace gradually rose to prominence by taking potshots at the Nixon administration's policies in Vietnam and toward the arms control talks with Moscow. Not surprisingly, many quickly moved into government when President Carter assumed office.

This migration has left something of a vacuum at the Brookings Institution, where its former director of foreign policy studies, Henry Owen, has gone on leave to coordinate summit meetings for Mr. Carter. His former head of defense analysis, Barry Blechman, has become an assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The Carnegie Endowment, meanwhile, experienced its own brain drain when Richard Holbrooke, editor of Foreign Poli-

cies, became assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs and Thomas Halstead, who ran the endowment's arms control studies, became Paul Warnke's public affairs chief at the Arms Control Agency.

Notable Instance

If the turnover in administrations came as a blow to some think tanks, it has come as a boon to others. The most notable instance involves the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, whose chairman, David Abshire, has enticed Mr. Kissinger and several of his former aides to install themselves in its new office, four blocks from the White House.

Joining Mr. Kissinger last month, in addition to the aides and Secret Service men who accompanied him from the State (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Foreign Policy Counterestablishment Rises in Washington

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT)—As the Carter administration moves into its second year, a foreign policy "counterestablishment" is emerging here, critical of its conduct of international affairs and waiting to inherit the trappings of power.

The loosely knit group of academic figures and former officials has begun to fill the void created last year when an earlier group of outsiders left such places as the Brookings Institution to take choice jobs in foreign policy in the new administration.

Like their predecessors, the new outsiders hope that by staying close to the levers of power they will get the chance to exercise them some day.

They have not focused on the cluster of research institutes favored by outsiders during the

Loosely Knit Group of Academics Fills Void Left by Those in Power

availability for future government service.

Accordingly, they spend their time giving lectures and attending them, writing for learned journals and newspaper editorial pages and telephoning their friends in government to keep abreast of developments.

"It's a nice life-style," a long-time observer of the Washington scene commented. "But you know, most of them would happily give it up for the chance to put in a 14-hour day as a high or middle-ranking official in the State Department, the Pentagon or the National Security Council."

For the time being, they must content themselves with draft-

Austria	12.5	Iraq	12.5	Sh. 7
Belgium	3.50 D.L.	Luxembourg	20 Lfr.	
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.	
Egypt	40 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Dr.	
Eire	22 P.	Portugal	1.50 Dr.	
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	2.50 Dr.	
France	1.50 F.M.	Pakistan	20 Lfr.	
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	40 P.	
Great Britain	18 Dr.	Sweden	2.75 S.K.	
Greece	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.	
India	.50 Rls.	Turkey	12	
Italy	.400 Lira	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 L	
Israel	1.50 D.	Yugoslavia	17 D	

Hostage May Tell Political Secrets**Italy Fears Revelations by Moro**

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, March 27—Many Italians are anxious about what former Premier Aldo Moro may tell his abductors. "He knows where all the bodies are buried," a diplomat said, referring to his knowledge of domestic political affairs. He also knows many government secrets.

A "people's trial" of the former premier has been ordered by the Red Brigades, the terrorist organization that claimed responsibility for abducting him and killing his five guards March 16.

Some political leaders, who could be among the most embarrassed by disclosure of some political activities, already have started defensive maneuvers.

Some sources have suggested that Mr. Moro would talk only if he were drugged. It also has been proposed that the press should ignore any statements attributed to Mr. Moro on the grounds that their publication would harm the country, and that press coverage is obstructing the investigation and encouraging the extremists.

Apart from domestic political considerations, officials are concerned that in a so-called trial, Mr. Moro might be forced to disclose the state secrets he learned

while he was foreign minister and premier.

A similar trial of a Red Brigades' prisoner embarrassed Italy four years ago. The Red Brigades were effective in obtaining information when they held Mario Sossi, a Genoa judge, prisoner for 35 days in 1974 before releasing him in an aborted deal to free 11 leftist prisoners.

Initially, it was reported that Mr. Sossi had been abused and drugged. But he has since made clear that he was not mistreated and that the only medication he received was for sleeping, which he felt had affected his thinking at times. It now appears that the psychological impact of imprisonment and interrogation—not drugs—broke him.

The Red Brigades are thought to be more interested in political secrets, rather than Mr. Moro's knowledge of security and strategic affairs, to obtain information that would support their charge of total corruption in Italian society. They see as the only cure armed revolution and construction of a workers society based on a Maoist model.

In questioning Mr. Moro, they are most likely to concentrate on the often scandal-ridden tangle of

relationships that makes up Italy's power structure.

Mr. Moro was premier when there was an abortive conspiracy of neo-Fascists to overthrow the government. He was foreign minister when the Lockheed bribery case took place and was in the cabinet from which two ministers were indicted.

Moro's own Christian Democratic party has been involved at all levels of government in scandals, and is said to have close ties in southern Italy with the Mafia.

The Communist party must have apprehensions of its own. Mr. Moro devised the plan that brought the Communists into the parliamentary majority last month for the first time in 31 years. The details of those arrangements have not been made public. The Red Brigades believe that the Communist party has betrayed the true cause of Marxism.

Mr. Sossi never faced a trial of the kind the guerrillas are threatening for Mr. Moro. By his own account, Mr. Sossi was interrogated by two masked men, for from two to five hours a day, many times during his captivity.

At the end of 18 days of Mr. Sossi's captivity, the Red Brigades said that he had confessed that the intelligence agencies of the government, the military police and the local police forces had conspired with the courts against eight extremists who were on trial at the time. Names of those allegedly responsible for the secret agreements were included. Before it was over, the Sossi case had involved the premier, the Parliament, all of the agencies of public order, the judiciary, and finally in an appeal for release, the Vatican.

Mr. Sossi wrote a moving account of his imprisonment, which was published last week in the newspaper *Il Giorno*.

He said that in a cell 6 by 7 feet and not quite 6 feet high, he experienced "impotence and anger, stupor and desolation, loneliness and desperation—moments of serenity, of hope, of cold introspection, of careful observation of the guards, not knowing one's fate until the last, not distinguishing day from night, minutes that last hours, hours that last days."

"The acoustical isolation, a terrible sensation, upsetting," he wrote. "The crisis of sadness, beating fists against the deaf and studded walls of the cell; the distant echo of indefinite sounds that fantasy transforms into threatening and enemy voices."

"Far away, the barking of a dog, weak and pallid evidence of what is beyond the four walls, where free men live and move about. And you know that it is spring, you know that only two meters away is freedom."

"And then it seems nightmare, instead, desperate and impotent, you are totally at the mercy of absurd standard-bearers of a mad and bloody ideology, obtuse and evil."

© Los Angeles Times

What emerges clearly from Sij's book is the fatal escalation of the conflict between the police and the young couple once they



About 15,000 demonstrators march through Brest to protest the pollution of Brittany's coast.

Open All Available Hatches**French Try to Sink Leaking Tanker**

BREST, France, March 27 (AP)—French Navy experts yesterday opened all available hatches on the wrecked supertanker Amoco Cadiz in an effort to sink the vessel and release all possible oil quickly to end the long-term pollution menace, an Amoco spokesman announced today.

Officials gave no explanation for the 24-hour delay in announcing the measures, and a French Navy spokesman today was still talking of plans to dynamite the hull.

The statement by Harry Risman, Amoco vice-president for marine transportation, said that the company, the insurers, the salvage contractors and the navy agreed to the operation early yesterday as the only viable plan under prevailing circumstances.

The statement said that the French Navy had repeated that its objective was to stop the continuing pollution from the tanker wrecked March 17 as soon as possible. That would allow prompt and effective cleanup by crews and equipment already mobilized and in place.

In Brest meanwhile, police used tear gas to disperse several thousand ecology demonstrators who several times tried to storm the headquarters of the maritime police to protest one of the world's worst coastal oil spills.

No Injuries

Two ambulances rushed to the scene but there were no reported injuries. In a related development, French officials said today that they expect the cost of the cleanup and damage claims from the Amoco Cadiz oil spill to far exceed \$30 million, the maximum which insurance companies are required to pay for such a pollution disaster.

Amoco, the U.S. oil company that owns the supertanker, indicated

\$2 Million a Day

Citing examples of the cleanup costs, he said that the fleet of vessels spraying chemicals on the oil slick at sea is costing \$2 million a day, and that six oyster farmers estimate their losses will reach

\$1.3 million. But he would make no estimate of the total.

Since the tanker ran aground March 17, about 56 million gallons of oil have spewed from the ship and have washed up on the beaches or formed a huge oil slick floating offshore about 90 miles to the east of the wreck.

A very thin sheet of oil was reported drifting toward the Channel Islands, but the extent of that threat was still not clear.

Farmers along the coast are using tractors and fertilizer pumps to gather oil as it washes up on the shoreline.

About 1,000 oil-coated birds have been found, but a French government ecologist said that was "considerably less than one might expect from an oil slick of this magnitude."

The statement was carried by Egypt's ambassador in Washington, Ashraf Ghobrial, who flew to Cairo today. Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin disagreed openly during their crucial talks, prompting the U.S. President to say that peace looked "far away."

The Middle East news agency said that Mr. Ghobrial conferred before his departure from Washington with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and several congressmen to discuss the failure of the Carter-Begin summit.

An "optimistic" Mr. Sadat said

yesterday that despite the setback a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict could be realized "in a matter of days" if Israel agreed to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its Arab neighbors.

Speaking to a visiting delegation of American professors, Mr. Sadat acknowledged that he could only insure Israel's security "from the direction of our border, in Sinai." Other threats, such as the March 11 Palestinian guerrilla raid near Tel Aviv in which 34 persons were killed, will be eliminated "if we proceed directly to the core of the problem, which is the Palestinian question," Mr. Sadat said. "Once we solve it, then 90 per cent of these side issues will be solved automatically."

Paris Hails Tactics in Empain Case

(Continued From Page 1) tion from the Empain family that it was privy to the police ruse.

Working on information obtained from the man arrested in the ambush, police continued to hunt for the rest of the gang, which they said was made up of about a dozen men.

The arrested man was identified as Alain Caillol, 36, who led a double life until his arrest Friday. Ostensibly, his was a successful bookseller salesman, who lived quietly with his wife in southern France.

Hired for Ransom

However, he made frequent business trips and police suspect him of being implicated in Swiss and French holdups. Police said that Mr. Caillol claimed that he had been hired simply to pick up

Congressmen in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP)—Eighteen U.S. congressmen, most of them members of the House Armed Services Committee, arrived from Leningrad today for three days of talks with Soviet parliament members and officials of the Foreign and Defense Ministries.

Farouk Kaddouni, chief of the PLO's Political Department, was quoted by the Palestine news agency WAFA as denying "our intention to participate in the conference" to close Arab ranks now that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative with Israel has stalled.

Mr. Kaddouni also stressed that the PLO is a member of the hard-line front that boycotted the conference at the Arab League headquarter, Syria, Libya, Algeria and Southern Yemen are the other members. "We are members in the steadfastness front and we fully abide by its resolutions," Mr. Kaddouni said.

He had enough money to take a subway to the Place de l'Opera and telephone his wife, who picked him up there as he waited, apparently unrecognized in the Easter weekend crowd. Baron Empain went home to rest before talking to police late last night.

Drugs Seized Off Texas

GALVESTON, Texas, March 27 (UPI)—Four men were jailed and 20,000 pounds of marijuana seized yesterday in the boarding of a Texas shrimp boat off the Yucatan Peninsula.

Shifts Not Explained**Assad Appoints Premier, Replaces Air Force Chief**

BEIRUT, March 27 (NYT)—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today appointed a new premier and an air force commander in an important political and military reshuffling.

He asked Mohammed Ali al-Halabi, the speaker of the parliament, to form a new government after he accepted the resignation of Premier Abdul Rahman Khleifi. At the same time, he named Major Gen. Sobhi Haddad the new commander of the air force, replacing Maj. Gen. Naji Jamil.

Gen. Jamil, who is regarded as one of the pillars of the Syrian regime, has for two years overseen the Syrian truce force in Lebanon. This job had taken him away from day-to-day affairs of the air force. The announcement, carried by the official Syrian news agency, said that Gen. Jamil will devote his efforts entirely to his pan-Arab duties as a member in the leadership of the ruling Baath Socialist party.

Gen. Haddad, who was second in command in the air force, is a career officer who was trained in the Soviet Union.

Military Campaign

Gen. Jamil was the architect of the 1976 Syrian campaign against the guerrillas in Lebanon that eventually gave the military advantage to the Lebanese Christians. Syria maintains 30,000 troops here that form the backbone of the Arab League peace-keeping unit that enforced the truce at the end of the civil war here 16 months ago. They are stationed north of the Litani River.

An announcement on

Weizman Egypt Trip

(Continued From Page 1)

Begin's peace plan a "fair basis" for continuing peace talks.

"The government is ready for all actions," Cabinet spokesman Arye Naor said. "The government will take certain initiatives in order to advance the renewal of negotiations ... in order to reach and sign peace agreements."

He said that one such step would be Mr. Begin's reply to a letter from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, but the others cannot be revealed because "disclosing them would lead to their failure."

In southern Lebanon meanwhile, U.N. peace-keeping troops were slowly taking positions along the confrontation lines between Israeli forces and Palestinian guerrillas. About a quarter of the 4,000-man UN force is in place.

All-Night Attack

BEIRUT, March 27 (AP)—The Palestine Liberation Organization accused Israeli forces of an all-night attack on guerrilla positions in southeast Lebanon.

There was no confirmation from Israel or neutral observers.

President**Is Criticized**

(Continued From Page 1)

Department to the Georgetown Center last year, was William Hyland, a key assistant during the Nixon-Ford years who had lingered in the Carter White House.

Although Mr. Kissinger's entourage is deeply involved in putting together the former secretary of state's memoirs, he is closely following foreign policy developments, meeting with nearly every important foreign visitor who comes here and sharing his thoughts with high ranking officials who make sure he is briefed on important issues.

Mr. Kissinger has been careful, however, not to become a vocal critic of the new administration, preferring instead to play the role of elder statesman. Though skeptical of Mr. Carter's human-rights policy and occasionally troubled by U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger, his aides stress, has made a conscious effort "not to rock the boat."

Outspoken Critic

This is not the case with several younger recruits of the Georgetown Center, who have mounted challenges to nearly every aspect of administration foreign policy. One of the most outspoken critics is Edward Luttwak, a former consultant to former President Gerald Ford's secretary of defense, James Schlesinger. Mr. Luttwak now says that the administration has made a "feast" of arms control negotiations with Moscow and is in the process of abandoning allies outside of Western Europe.

Another emerging voice in the counterestablishment is Michael Ledeen, the editor of Georgetown's new Washington Review of Strategic and International Studies. Mr. Ledeen has sought to make the journal a forum for debating administration policy, and he seems to be succeeding.

Another home for the counterestablishment is the American Enterprise Institute, which under William Baroody has attracted a staff of more than 100 in less than seven years.

TWA to the USA from Paris.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES
12.00	NEW YORK	13.55 NON-STOP
13.45	BOSTON	15.35 NON-STOP
13.45	CHICAGO	19.19 DIRECT
12.45	WASHINGTON	15.40 NON-STOP
11.40	LOS ANGELES	16.15 DIRECT
11.40	SAN FRANCISCO	18.53 DIRECT

TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.

TWA
No. 1 across the Atlantic.

The harder your day, the harder we try.

We rent cars in more countries and serve more airports around the world than anyone else.

And we understand the problems of travelling—the waiting around at airports, the crowds, the delays.

That's why, when you rent a car from Avis, you get more than just a car and competitive prices. You get friendly, helpful people.

AVIS



Oswald Was Recruited to Spy On Soviets, Ex-CIA Aide Says

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT)—A former finance officer for the CIA has testified before the House Select Committee on Assassinations that his colleagues had told him Lee Harvey Oswald was a secret operative for the agency in Japan in the late 1950s.

James Wilcott, who said that he had served in the CIA from 1957 through April 1966, contended in an interview that conversations with colleagues in the agency's Tokyo station after President John F. Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, persuaded him that Oswald had been recruited by the agency to infiltrate the So-

viet Union. Oswald had served as a marine in the Far East.

Mr. Wilcott said that he testified under oath Wednesday at a closed session of the committee, supplying the names of several CIA officials who might be able to give further details.

Robert Blakey, the committee's chief counsel and staff director, declined to comment on the testimony. However, an interim report issued by the committee indicated that, although it had conducted 1,400 field interviews, the committee had chosen to fly relatively few witnesses to Washington to obtain formal, sworn testimony.

According to several sources,

World's Strongest Pressure Force Melts Diamond in Laboratory

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI)—The highest pressure ever created in a laboratory has caused part of a small, cut diamond to flow like plastic, the National Science Foundation says.

The force compressing two small diamonds was 25.2-million pounds a square inch—equal to 700 times the pressure exerted on the earth's crust by Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain.

Dr. Peter Bell and Dr. Ho Kwang Mao said that the pressure generated in Carnegie's Geophysical Laboratory was three times higher than any other measured pressure.

The pressure, applied mechanically, was produced in a diamond anvil cell consisting of two cut diamonds with facing surfaces of about one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter. The diamonds' transparency allowed substances in the cell to be probed by radiation.

During an experiment, the scientists said that the intense pressure caused part of a diamond to flow like plastic.

"This will give them information, not possible to get before, about the chemical and physical processes that the earth underwent during its formative stages," said the foundation, which funded the research.

New Thyroid Cases Found Where A-Tests Were Held

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP)—New cases of thyroid abnormalities continue to turn up in natives of the Marshall Islands who 24 years ago were exposed to fallout from a U.S. hydrogen bomb exploded more than 100 miles from their home stools.

According to Interior Department officials, doctors in the last 18 months have confirmed seven new thyroid cases in natives who lived on Rongelap and Utirik atolls on March 1, 1954, when the largest U.S. nuclear weapon, a 15-megaton hydrogen bomb, was exploded on the coral reef of Bikini Atoll in the South Pacific.

The unexpectedly heavy radioactive fallout from the explosion was carried by winds to Rongelap, 110 miles east of Bikini. A lesser amount of fallout drifted an additional 180 miles east to Utirik.

Counting the most recent cases, 33 of Rongelap's 82 inhabitants at the time of the fallouts have developed thyroid problems. Five of them have been ruled cancerous and doctors believe many of the others would have turned malignant had not the victims' thyroids been surgically removed after the first sign of nodules.

Leukemia Victim

In addition, the youngest child on the island at the time of the fallout died of leukemia in 1972.

Of 21 Rongelap children under 12 years of age at the time of the bomb, 19 have turned up with thyroid tumors or problems. It according to an Interior Department official.

The health problem of those exposed on Rongelap and Utirik is but one aspect of the continuing

Carter's Reaction a Jolt

Bureaucrats Scramble on Urban Plan

By David S. Broder
and Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP)—The urban policy recommendations that President Carter ordered on March 21 of last year were delivered promptly—one day later to the day.

They sat on the President's desk from late Tuesday until some time Thursday, when Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's departure allowed Mr. Carter to take up domestic matters.

Mr. Carter began to read. He read and he wrote. By the time he left the White House for the Kennedy Center to see the premiere of the American Ballet Theater's "Don Quixote," he was two-thirds of the way through the thick document.

He awoke Friday at 5 a.m. and finished his reading and writing.

Three hours later, the Carter administration's much-publicized urban policy statement, "all marked up," was back on the desk of his chief domestic policy adviser, Stuart Eizenstat. And the shock waves went out through the federal bureaucracy.

Mr. Carter did not like what he had been given. The bureaucratic mountain had labored. From the Defense Department to the Peace

the committee was investigating Mr. Wilcott's testimony.

Mr. Wilcott said that he joined the CIA as a low-ranking finance officer in 1957 and was sent to Tokyo in 1960. At the Tokyo station, which was in a building that ostensibly housed U.S. Air Force personnel, Mr. Wilcott said, his responsibilities included making cash disbursements for projects identified only by code names called "cryptos."

Mr. Wilcott said that although the agency's traditions and regulations separated members of the support staff, such as himself, from intelligence officers and other officials, he fraternized with operational personnel while he was on occasional night-watch duty, in occasional off-duty conversations and at the teller's cage.

He said that in the months after Kennedy's death he had several conversations with personnel involved in covert operations. Those talks, he said, persuaded him that Oswald, who had been stationed at Atsugi Air Base, Japan, had been recruited to infiltrate the Soviet Union as a spy.

Recalls Conversation

Mr. Wilcott said that he could recall only one specific conversation, which took place shortly after Jack Ruby shot Oswald in Dallas. In an account of the conversation that he prepared for publication, Mr. Wilcott noted, "I was talking with someone, I can't recall who for sure, and I expressed disbelief about Oswald even being a CIA project. I was told something like, 'Well, Jim, so and so drew an advance sometime in the past from you for Oswald' or 'for that project under such and such a crypto.'"

"It was a familiar cryptonym to me at the time, which I have since forgotten, as well as the time that the advance of funds was drawn," he wrote.

Mr. Wilcott said that his memory was sketchy after 15 years, and there appear to be several discrepancies in his recollections. For instance, he remembered having learned of the Kennedy assassination on an afternoon flight of a private plane. However, Kennedy was shot at midday in Dallas, which would have been early the next morning in Japan.

Oswald served in the Far East from 1957 until November, 1958, and was discharged from the Marine Corps before Mr. Wilcott was sent to Tokyo. Mr. Wilcott said that he had been told that Oswald had been taken to Japan for questioning after returning from the Soviet Union in 1962.

There has been speculation about whether Oswald came under the control of the CIA in Japan. In a recent book, "Legend, the Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald," Edward Jay Epstein describes Oswald's interest in the Russian language and his contacts with Japanese civilians.

But agency officials have denied under oath having ever recruited, trained or manipulated Oswald, and former senior agency officials have angrily denounced as irresponsible attempts to connect the agency to the assassination.

The plan also seeks to help city budgets through a revised anti-recession aid program. Local unemployment rates would be used to determine eligibility and states—now receiving a third of the money—would get nothing.

The President also asked \$550 million for economic development. The National Development Bank, which faces opposition in Congress, would subsidize 40 percent, and sometimes lower—the interest rates on loans to businesses that build or expand in distressed cities or rural areas. It would guarantee loans totaling \$11 billion, and coordinate economic development programs run by HUD and the Commerce Department.

Pope Is Taking Rest After Easter Mass

VATICAN CITY, March 27 (AP)—Pope Paul, who celebrated Easter Sunday mass after two weeks of inaction due to influenza, rested today in his Vatican apartment.

As usual on the Monday after Easter, the Pontiff, 80, had no official functions or appointments.

The Vatican has not announced whether the Pope will hold a general audience Wednesday.

Carter's Reaction a Jolt

Bureaucrats Scramble on Urban Plan

Corps on this one, and had brought forth a mouse. What was a worse, the President smelled a rat.

"He had what he regarded as fairly serious questions about a number of the elements of the program," said an aide. "And those areas he didn't think were sufficiently justified he just nixed."

People began to jump out of windows and call their mothers at home. It was right interesting for a while," the aide said.

The process of putting the pack-back together was not as dramatic, but more lasting. Patricia Robert Harris, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the leading agency in the government's urban task force.

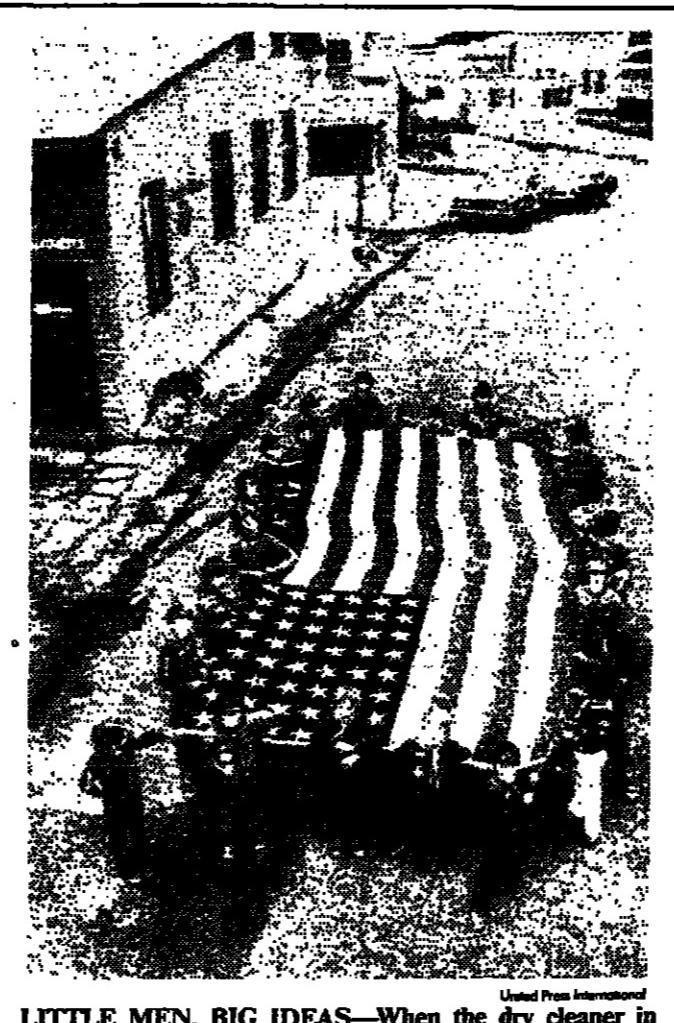
And HUD Assistant Secretary Robert Embry Jr. were summoned to the White House immediately.

Meetings Begun

Then began a series of meetings aimed at answering the questions that Mr. Carter had raised. The President's objections were not minor. Among the things he had marked for oblivion were a billion-dollar "soft public works" [maintenance jobs] program, social services, housing rehabilitation and a tax differential to busi-

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types—fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama and religious works. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: 11-3 VANTAGE Press, 816 W 84 St., New York, N.Y. 10034, U.S.A.



United Press International
LITTLE MEN, BIG IDEAS—When the dry cleaner in Windsor, Vt., advertised an offer to clean for free any American flag for any nonprofit organization, he hardly expected the local Cub pack and Boy Scout troop to bring their impressive 30-foot-long flag in for special service.

High Incomes Defended

400 U.S. IMF Employees Protest Salary-Cut Plan

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI)—A proposal to cut by 20 per cent salaries paid by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to U.S. nationals and salaries paid foreigners by 5 to 10 per cent, has provoked dissent and growing hostility toward the Carter administration in those institutions.

In an unusual step, almost 400 U.S. citizens or virtually the entire American contingent at the IMF, delivered a letter to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal during the weekend, protesting that his efforts to cut pay had lowered morale.

The letter appealed to Mr. Blumenthal to disregard what were labeled "partisan policy papers in the Treasury Department" and other criticisms that "have created the general feeling that the fund is working in a hostile setting."

The World Bank, IMF and the Inter-American Bank, also affected by U.S. efforts to cut pay, are responsible for promoting international financial stability, especially among developing nations of the world. They have their headquarters here in Washington.

Comparable Pay

No one contests the fact that salaries at these institutions are higher than comparable pay in the U.S. government, but there is serious dispute over the size of the gap and even how to measure it. Treasury officials say that if they succeed in their attempts to reduce compensation, the salaries will be 10 to 15 per cent higher than the U.S. Civil Service, and about equal to those in the U.S. private sector. These estimates are strongly disputed at the IMF and World Bank.

The international institutions insist they need to pay high salaries to attract and keep and keep a high-caliber and regionally diversified staff that views public service as a career.

They contend that in many foreign countries civil service and private-sector salaries now run above U.S. levels. They point, as well, to high and tax-free salaries paid by the United Nations, and by the OCED in Paris and by the Common Market in Brussels.

Treasury officials proposed a larger pay cut for Americans because they receive a windfall through a tax-reimbursement system. This was designed originally to put them on an even footing with foreigners, whose interna-

Ida Treat Bergeret

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Ida Treat Bergeret, 89, a writer who taught English at Vassar and contributed articles and stories to major American and French publications, died Saturday in a nursing home in Poughkeepsie. Her first popular success was "Pearls, Arms and Hashish," an account in 1931 of smuggling based on her experiences aboard a ship. Her work appeared in Harpers, the Nation, the New Yorker and the Saturday Evening Post.

She played in several films, including "Billy Liar," and on the London stage.

Lawrence Gabow

DETROIT, March 27 (UPI)—U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Gabow, 59, who served as U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan from 1961 to 1968, died last night at Mt. Carmel Mercy Hospital. Judge Gabow was appointed to the federal bench by President Lyndon B. Johnson 10 years ago and was well known in Democratic party circles.

Tito Note to Moscow

BELGRADE, March 27 (UPI)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milor Minic left for Moscow today with a personal message from President Tito to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Government sources said the message dealt primarily with the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

Costa Rica Deadline Nears

By Alan Riding

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 27 (NYT)—For the first time since his arrival here six years ago, the fugitive U.S. financier, Robert Vesco, faces the prospect of having to leave Costa Rica and finding another haven.

Costa Rican President-elect Rodrigo Carazo Odio has vowed to expel Mr. Vesco after he takes office May 8 because "the people of Costa Rica no longer want to continue suffering his presence here."

In an attempt to avoid being expelled, Mr. Vesco last month applied for Costa Rican citizenship, evidently hoping for action before the change of administrations. Among witnesses supporting his application is former President Jose Figueres, who invited Mr. Vesco to move here from the Bahamas in 1972.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vesco has also been indicted on charges of fraud brought by a Costa Rican citizen who says that he was cheated of \$217,175 worth of mutual funds. Mr. Vesco paid \$40,000 in bail to stay out of jail.

Chances Hurt

The financier will not be allowed to leave the country until the case is resolved. And, the sources said, the case will almost certainly prejudice his chances for naturalization.

During the election campaign, Mr. Carazo criticized government corruption and said that it was symbolized by Mr. Vesco's activities here. But he added that the financier would not be extradited to the United States, where he faces indictment on charges of misappropriating \$224 million from his mutual-funds company, Investors Overseas Services, and of making illegal contributions to former President Richard Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

"The American problem is a separate problem," he said. "What concerns us is the problem of Costa Rica. We want Mr. Vesco to leave Costa Rica. He is an alien element in our society." Speculation about where Mr. Vesco would go has centered on Paraguay, Panama, the Bahamas and Italy.

Domestic Pressure

The move to expel him seems to stem from domestic political pressures and, specifically, his close identification with the National Liberation party, whose candidate was soundly defeated by Mr. Carazo in the Feb. 5 presidential election.

In 1972, Mr. Figueres became a business partner of Mr. Vesco and promoted a law that blocked U.S. extradition of the financier. According to Mr. Figueres, Mr. Vesco also contributed funds to the campaign of the National Liberation party in 1974 when President Daniel Oduber Quiros was elected.

Although Mr. Oduber later revoked his predecessor's extradition law and last June asked the financier to leave Costa Rica, the outgoing President never used a law permitting him to expel "undesirable" foreigners.

Instead, he insisted that Mr. Vesco was not a Costa Rican problem and wondered why the United States was not more persistent in seeking his extradition. An extradition request by the United States was rejected by Costa Rica in 1973 and there has been no new request.

Last month's defeat of the National Liberation party candidate, Luis Alberto Monge, revived the Vesco controversy. As soon as

Mr. Carazo announced plans to expel him, Mr. Vesco applied for

Costa Rican citizenship, pointing out that he had fulfilled the principal requirement of five years' permanent residence.

In his application, Mr. Vesco noted that he had renounced his U.S. citizenship in 1973 and had taken his father's Italian nationality. He also offered four local witnesses—his gardener, chauffeur and pilot as well as former President Figueres—to testify on his good conduct.

The Civil Registry, which has a reputation for total independence from the executive branch, will also receive affidavits opposing his naturalization. Mr. Carazo

has promised to add his protest as a citizen.

There is also speculation about what would happen to Mr. Vesco's investments in Costa Rica, estimated at \$20 to \$60 million, if he is forced to leave the country. There are reports that he holds several million dollars worth of government bonds, enough to cause an embarrassing shortage of liquidity for the new government if he cashes them in on short notice.

A Tribal Leader Is Assassinated In S.-W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 27 (AP)—Chief Clemens Kapuu, president of the pro-South African, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and leader of the Herero tribe in South-West Africa, was shot and killed today by an unidentified assailant, a party official announced.

The chairman of the Turnhalle group announced the death. It was believed that Mr. Kapuu died in the emergency section of the state hospital.

Oil, Inflation and the Dollar

The Carter administration is now divided over whether—and when—to give up its crude-oil tax idea. The tax is caught up in the administration's great internal debate over the economy. Everything keeps coming back to three basic questions:

- How to reduce the consumption of foreign oil in the United States.
- How to reduce the inflation rate.
- And what to do about the decline of the U.S. dollar on the international currency exchanges.

* * *

The decline of the dollar frightens people in Western Europe and Japan, as much for the symbolic meanings that they read into it as for the purely economic effects. The United States has attempted to reassure them by promising to take action—to diminish inflation and cut oil imports. U.S. officials have taken that pledge so many times that the energy bill is, unfortunately, taking on a peculiar importance abroad. Mr. Carter is relying on that bill to pull oil imports down to safe levels in the 1980s, but it's been stuck since last fall in that interminable Senate-House conference. Viewed from across the water, the melancholy fate of the energy bill seems to demonstrate that the United States can't (or won't) carry out its commitments on oil. That, in turn, reinforces all of the anxieties over the sinking dollar.

The Treasury Department is in charge of worrying about the dollar. The energy bill would have restrained fuel consumption by a series of taxes making it gradually more expensive. The Treasury thinks that the time has come to give up on that part of the bill and go to a much quicker and more direct expedient—a stiff import fee on foreign oil. Taxes have to be enacted by Congress, but the Supreme Court has said that Mr. Carter has the authority to impose an import fee as a national-security measure.

* * *

On the other side of the question, the Energy Department is in charge of getting the energy bill passed. It isn't ready to abandon hope just yet. The forecast from the Energy

Department is that the long quarrel over natural-gas pricing will finally be resolved in early April, shortly after Congress returns from the present recess, and a compromise on taxes can then be worked out rapidly. As a matter of constitutional principle, it is obviously a great deal better to work through Congress, rather than circumventing it, in matters of this magnitude. But the Energy Department has consistently underestimated the difficulties of getting its bill enacted, and the approach of the November election is not making things any easier.

Mr. Carter has to decide how much more time to invest in strategy A, the bill with its taxes, before turning to strategy B, the presidential order imposing import fees on oil. Either the tax or the fee will be inflationary, of course. It's an interesting little puzzle, isn't it?

To work out a solution, you have to start by deciding which of the three issues—oil imports, inflation, the dollar—is most urgently important. The priority, we believe, necessarily goes to oil. That is the key to the rest of it, and too much time has already been squandered. If the bill has not been passed by the end of April, Mr. Carter would be wise to cut his losses and go to import fees. The administration is discussing a fee of five dollars a barrel on imports. That works out to six cents a gallon on all oil products, presumably applied in several stages to avoid jolting the economy.

* * *

An inflationary impact is unavoidable. But to protect people's incomes and purchasing power, this stiff tax on oil might easily be offset by a cut in taxes. The leading candidate is the social security tax, the most remorselessly regressive tax in the country. If Mr. Carter moves to protect families' incomes that way, he can properly ask for public cooperation in his campaign to hold down other prices when fuel costs go up. If he moves forcefully this spring on oil and inflation, the dollar can safely be left to take care of itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Kennedy and Eastland

Massachusetts Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was 9 years old when the man he will now succeed as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, James O. Eastland, came to the Senate from Mississippi. That was in 1941. We note this historical fact because it gives some sense of Mr. Eastland's own political longevity and also of the panorama of social and political change his career has spanned. Mr. Eastland, it need to be said at once, gave over a large part of that career—up until around the mid-to-late-1960s—to doing everything in his power to block or retard the principal element of that change: the liberation, first of his region and then of the country as a whole, from the shackles of government-sanctioned, culturally blessed institutional racism.

* * *

It does not mitigate the recollection of the especially ugly and raw language in which the Mississippian defended his position in this battle to observe, as many have done, that Mr. Eastland was and remains essentially a politician—and that had he come from Brooklyn, N.Y., instead of Sunflower County, Miss., he would probably have out-liberalized Jacob Javits. Those decades of racial obsession, plus some miserable contributions to the witch-hunting of the 1950s and early 1960s, must stand as central features in any overall portrayal of his career.

Nevertheless, to dwell exclusively on these aspects of Mr. Eastland's 37 years in the U.S. Senate is to miss the meaning of the current transition on the committee he headed and also to miss the contemporary history lesson embodied in the turn his career has taken. Southern Senators like Mr. Eastland were themselves unexpected beneficiaries of the battle they lost in Congress and the courts: they were freed up to think about something other than how every act or proposal that came into their line of vision could be used to bolster the doomed racial dispensation of the South. Mr. Eastland in the past decade or so has managed to win—yes—the affection and personal regard of many of those liberals and assorted integrationists who have served on or around the Judiciary Committee. He has, by their accounts, introduced and maintained a high degree of democracy into the

committee's proceedings. He has been fair and understanding in his dealings with the members. "He plays hardball with you on the issues," is the way one puts it. "But not tricks," another liberal admirer elaborates: "He is not like some of those 'high-minded' ones who beat you up by calling a vote when you're in the men's room."

* * *

That may not sound like much to you, but in Senate terms it means plenty, and it leaves open the question of what will be different, or needs to be different, on the committee under the new leadership of Sen. Kennedy (himself, incidentally, another of Mr. Eastland's personal friends). The first thing to acknowledge is that the Judiciary Committee is no longer a main staging ground for legislation and hearings on racial questions. If there is one large and central concern on the committee that approximates in importance and controversy the steam once generated by racial issues, it is anti-trust affairs. Chairman Eastland had been very careful to balance out the anti-trust subcommittee in such a way as to keep the lid on. Everything from oil to auto-pricing to health insurance has its anti-trust aspect. Conceivably Sen. Kennedy will make that subcommittee a more activist one, just as he is generally expected, in terms of hiring staff and attracting and assigning committee members, to try to give the committee somewhat more militant, progressive bent. There is also talk of introducing more explicit and objective standards into the process of approving federal judges.

* * *

Because the investigative power of the committee can be a formidable political tool, because much important legislation must pass through it and because it still has crucial patronage powers and power in private immigration bill passage, there is every reason to suppose Mr. Kennedy can and will turn his new stewardship into a tremendous political asset. It is one of those wholly unexpected little turns of history that one should add that at the same time he will be pressed to uphold a standard of personal fairness established by, of all people, Sen. Eastland.

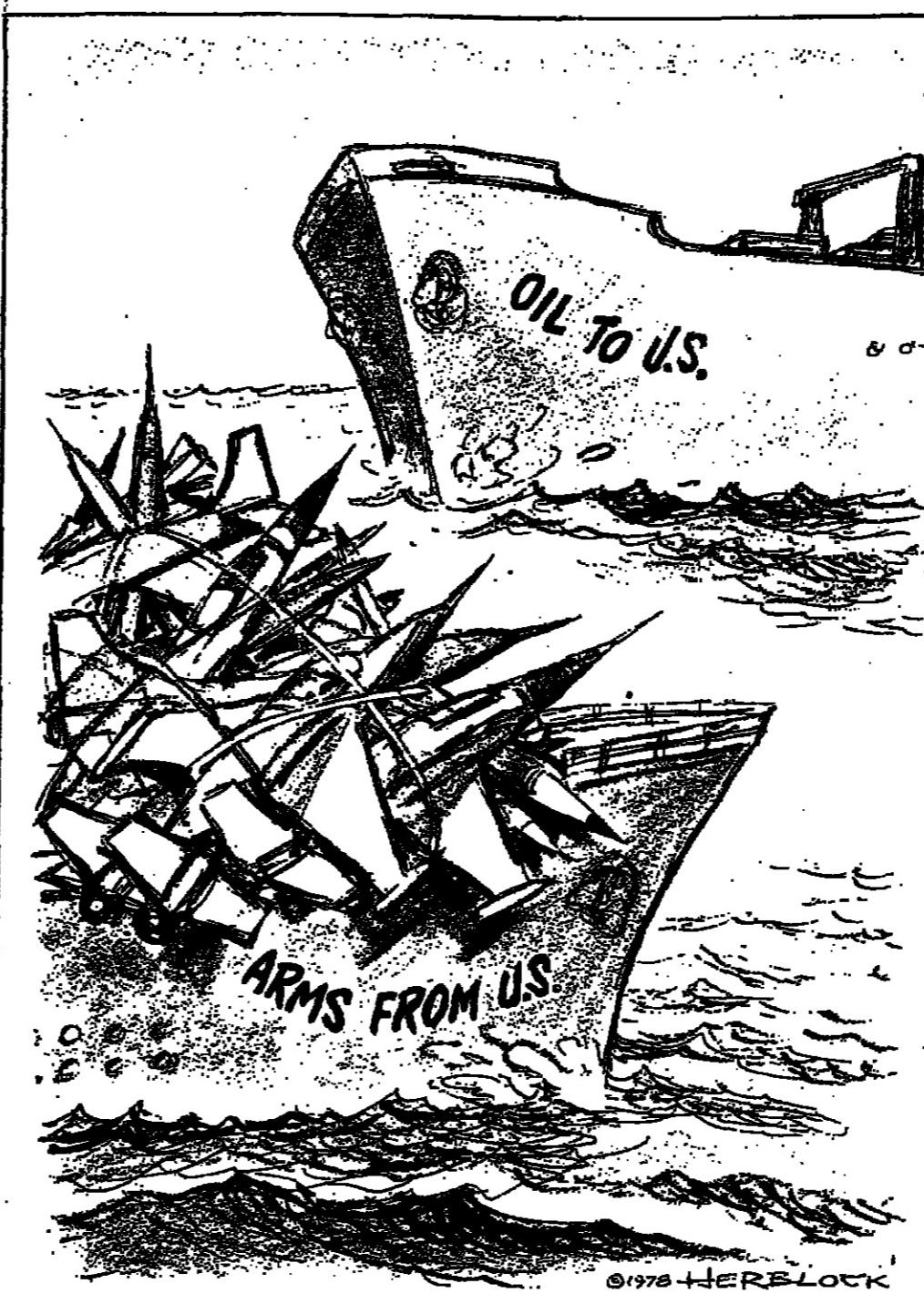
THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 28, 1903

Fifty Years Ago
March 28, 1928

NEW YORK—Admiral George Dewey recently gave an interview to the Newark Evening News, in which he said: "The U.S. Navy is the greatest in the world, for this reason, that every man in the U.S. Navy is a man of intelligence; he knows just what to do and the right time to do it. The warship is an enormous machine shop, and every part of that ponderous creation must be operated by intelligence."



'Foreign Exchange.'

U.S. Jews and Israel

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When he returned home from Washington, to an Israel anxious and politically divided over his policy, Prime Minister Begin spoke of the support he had found among U.S. Jewish leaders. They were "standing together with staunch heart," he said.

The remark pointed up an incongruity. Israel is one of the most democratic countries on earth; everyone there has an opinion and expresses it. But U.S. Jewish organizations and their spokesmen maintain a posture of total, uncritical support for Israeli government policy, frowning on any dissent.

The attitude was evident when Jewish leaders met Begin in New York just before he flew home. Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, called on all to back Begin. "He is a worthy leader," Schindler said, "not only in Israel but of the entire Jewish people."

Sarcasm

Last month the Conference of Presidents issued a statement referring sarcastically to "Anwar Sadat, Superstar." In language that might have embarrassed an official Israeli spokesman, it called the Egyptian president "hardline" and "obdurate." It asserted as fact what most Israelis doubt: That Israel's security "depends" on keeping settlements in the West Bank.

Now many U.S. Jews do not believe such things; I wonder, indeed, whether Schindler does. The settlement policy, for example, has troubled a large number of Israel's supporters in this country. When Foreign Minister Dayan was here last month, he came under sharp questioning on the issue in private meetings with Jewish groups.

But in public, the American Jewish organizations give the impression of monolithic support for all of Begin's policies: settlements, the argument that Resolution 242 does not apply to the West Bank, the occupation of southern Lebanon. How can that be?

Robert B. Goldmann of the American Jewish Committee offered an explanation recently in a letter to The New York Times. "American Jews do not send their men into battle," he said, so they are not entitled to debate Israel's policies. It is "their task to stand behind the basic policies" of Israel as its government declares.

Emotion

As a matter of emotion, that argument is understandable. It is an appeal to guilt: to the feeling that U.S. Jews live a comfortable life while Israelis bear the burden of defending the Jewish state—and, with it, the existence of the Jewish people everywhere.

But as a matter of reason, the argument is an insult to the intelligence of U.S. Jews. Politicians are no more perfect in Israel than in other countries. Would we respect the good sense of, say, Americans of Greek origin if they automatically endorsed whatever any Greek government did?

Moreover, the argument is profoundly at odds with Jewish tradition,

which is not a monolithic tradition but one of the greatest diversity and intellectual independence. Jews are contentious in opinion, not conformist. So it is sad to see pressure for conformity applied—and sadder still to see ugly labels attached to those who have a different view of how Israel can survive and flourish.

Weight

All this is not nice intellectual question; it is a weighty political reality. When the organized Jewish community in this country is publicly lined up behind Menachem Begin's policies, its weight is, in effect, thrown on one side of a crucial political debate going on inside Israel. Begin mentions the American Jewish leadership for just that reason.

"The time has come," The Jerusalem Post said the other day, "to rethink our position rather than dig in defiantly." That is a growing view in Israel: in a recent poll, 69.8 percent preferred peace over war.

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jewish prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter—but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But its true friends, Sir Siegmund Warburg



ON THE HOOF—Six-year-old Wayne Buck drives his Shetland pony, Chocolate, in Regents Park, London, as he competes in yesterday's London Horse Society's annual parade.

\$28.5 Billion Already Paid

More Nazi War Claims Asked of Bonn

By Murray Seeger

BONN, March 27—During the last 25 years, West Germany has paid about \$28.5 billion in compensation to Jewish victims of Nazi Germany.

The deadline to apply for compensation expired in 1969, but international Jewish organizations want the government to extend the program and accept new claims.

Among the recipients are survivors of concentration camps and others who can show that their lives were disrupted by the Nazis. About 90 per cent of the recipients are Jews. One-third of them live in Israel and one-third in West Germany. The others are in other countries.

The first law authorizing *wiedergutmachung* — literally, making good again — was enacted 25 years ago. Since then, the government has made payments totaling more than \$7 billion marks. Last year the payments were 1.8 billion marks (about \$900 million).

The government estimates that the program will continue through the year 2000 and that the total cost will exceed 85 billion marks. But officials concede that their estimates could be wrong.

Low Estimates

"So far, all our estimates on the amount of money to be paid and the longevity of the beneficiaries have been too low," said Wolfgang Kapphammel of the Finance Office, who has worked in the reparations program for 16 years. "The life insurance actuarial tables are not valid for these people. Those who were able to survive the Nazi camps are very healthy people indeed."

The program has been an administrator's nightmare, Mr. Kapphammel said.

"We try to be understanding and tactful," he said, "but some people are never satisfied. One person hears that someone else got more money than he did so he comes in and makes a new appeal. Then there are the people who have come to the West [from Eastern Europe] since 1965 and do not know that under the law they cannot receive anything. They think our country is very rich and can afford to pay them."

We try to be understanding and tactful."

Under the law, Dec. 1, 1969, was the deadline for applying for compensation, but Jewish organizations have sought to reopen the program largely to take care of persons who have emigrated from Eastern Europe since 1965.

"The issue is brought up all the time," a government official said.

"It is a political question."

The coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt takes the position that any legislation to approve an extension must be agreed upon by all the parties represented in the Bundestag [Parliament].

The opposition parties, the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union, insist that the issue is the responsibility of the government, composed of

U.K. Newspaper Says Russia Puts Missiles in Cuba

LONDON, March 27 (UPI)—The United States may be headed for a new "Cuban missile crisis" over Soviet strategic missiles that reportedly have been "smuggled" to the island, a London newspaper reported today.

"The offer is ridiculous in view of the claims outstanding," Mr. Goldmann said. "It's peanuts. Either we accept reparations for all victims or none at all."

East Germany pays pensions to some Nazi victims who live within its borders. East Germany contends that it was liberated from Nazism by the Soviet Army and that responsibility for Hitler's crimes rests with West Germany.

The question of payments to Nazi victims has been a major factor in preventing East Germany from establishing normal relations with Israel and hindering better relations with the United States, which has urged East Berlin to negotiate with the Jewish groups.

In contrast, West Germany maintains close relations with Israel.

A cornerstone in the West German *wiedergutmachung* program was the payment of reparations worth 3.45 billion marks to Israel over 12 years, starting in 1952. Eighty per cent of the reparations to Israel consisted of goods to help build the industrial and agriculture base of the young country.

Initiated by the first postwar chancellor of Germany, Konrad Adenauer, a Roman Catholic who spent some time in a Nazi prison, the agreement was termed "something quite unprecedented" when it was signed in 1952 by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett.

West Germany paid 1 billion marks to 12 West European countries to compensate Nazi victims there and 6.6 billion marks to a wide assortment of beneficiaries, including the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches and the Jewish Claims Conference. Most recently, West Germany signed an agreement with Poland that includes payments to individuals who had claims arising from the Nazi occupation.

© Los Angeles Times

Who flies 747s to all these US cities?

Boston
Detroit
Honolulu
New York
San Francisco
Seattle
Washington

With more 747s than any other airline, we fly you by 747 to all these US cities. So you enjoy more head room, leg room and space to walk about in. Plus eight music channels, two films to choose from, three different menus in Economy Class and the only 747 First Class upstairs dining room. (Be sure to book your table when you reserve your seat.)

PAN AM

*IATA regulations require a nominal charge in Economic Class.

Pan Am's People



Their experience makes the difference

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

'Moderate' Coalition Has Brought Little Basic Change

Swedes Doubt Effectiveness of Socialists' Successors

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM, March 26 (NYT)—At about 11:30 p.m. on Sept. 19, 1976, Klaus Unger took a bottle of champagne from his refrigerator and held his glass high: A coalition of Sweden's moderate parties had just pushed the Social Democrats and their leader from power after 44 consecutive years, and for Mr. Unger the news was worth a toast. "Bye-Bye Olof Palme!"

The next day, on his way home from his job as a marketing manager for a large company, Mr. Unger heard on his car radio that the Stockholm stock exchange had taken a record jump. Still smiling, he finished the champagne.

The upswing on the market lasted barely a week. Now, 18 months after the election and halfway to the next one, in September of next year, Sweden is in a deep economic crisis. And Mr. Unger is convinced that voting for the so-called bourgeois parties made no difference at all. "I voted for change," he said. "I got more of the same."

Moderate Platforms

The moderate parties ran on platforms that promised less socialism, less centralization and administrative control over the individual, more incentives for business and profit-making and an attack on what is usually described as the world's most burdensome tax system. An extremely cautious evaluation of performance would suggest that the moderates have not come close to keeping their promises.

In business, the government of Premier Thorbjörn Falldin gathered the major shipbuilders into a state company in an effort to salvage a dying industry. It initiated state involvement in the troubled commercial steel industry, and has agreed, contrary to its stated position, to a merger of the big specialty steel companies. The government has also spent more than \$6 billion during the 1977-78 fiscal year to support weak industry despite its call during the campaign for less state influence in business.

Payroll taxes have been lowered by 2 per cent and the personal income tax has been reduced in a way that can save the average payer \$175 to \$215 a year, but the value-added tax that is attached to virtually anything for sale has been increased to 20 per cent from 17 per cent. And, because of the rise in gasoline taxes, the annual cost of running a car is \$85 more.

Concerning administrative control over the individual, an area where the Social Democrats had been under strong criticism, the government investigated one of the symbols of such control, the "person number." It found that the use of the number, given Swedes at birth, should be tightly controlled. But it also said that elimination was impractical.

The hopes of some Swedes that the new government might consider scaling down the social security system have not been fulfilled, either. Social costs are up 18 per cent over the previous budget and pensions 20 per cent. Both labor and management are hard-pressed to find any

change in policy from that of the Social Democrats. Sven Andre, president of the state tobacco company, said: "They spent the first year trying to prove they have social ambitions as good as the old government's. The difference is marginal."

Problems Inherited

Most politicians believe that the voters do not hold the coalition solely responsible for the economic difficulties, which involve far-reaching losses of competitiveness in the most important sectors of industry and the probable loss of 60,000 industrial jobs in 1977-78. There is, instead, realization that the problems were largely inherited. However, a preference poll run by Expressen, a Stockholm newspaper, gave the Social Democrats 52 per cent and the government parties 40 per cent.

If there would be an election today, we'd win," said Olaf Palme, a Social Democrat, who preceded Mr. Falldin as premier. "The people demand stability and coherence and they're not getting it. We'd had difficulties, too, with the economy. But we'd handled it differently. The tax cuts they made increased

liquidity and that pushed up inflation. They let investment fall away. They've been unable to handle the energy issue. We couldn't have helped but do a better job."

Any hopes the moderate parties have of staying in power seem dependent on the issue of nuclear energy, which is also regarded as an important factor in Sweden's recovery and development. The Center Party of Mr. Falldin, the largest in the coalition,

opposes any expansion of nuclear-power plants, a view that clashes with that of the Social Democrats and of the Centrists' coalition partners, the Liberals and the Conservatives. Imported oil accounts for 70 per cent of Swedish energy, but this could be cut to 40 per cent by 1990 if the nuclear construction program now in suspension were carried out. Further development of nuclear resources could make Sweden a leader in nuclear energy in

Europe because it has extremely large uranium deposits. The debate is expected to come to a climax in the fall. "If we can compromise on nuclear energy, the polls don't mean a thing and we can be re-elected," said Sten Ulsten, the Liberal Party's new leader. "We've succeeded in killing the myth that the welfare state is based on the Social Democrats. Now people realize the country is in trouble and there is a long road to go."

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE MIDDLE EAST?

Inter-Continental has been a leader in developing spectacular new hotels in the spectacularly fast-growing cities of the Middle East. How many of these Inter-Continental locations can you match up with their cities?

Strange Signal Traced in U.S.

EUGENE, Ore., March 27 (AP)—A powerful radio signal of unknown source that may be affecting human health has been monitored in this northwestern city, the Eugene Register Guard reported yesterday.

Industrial hygienist Marshall Van Ert of the University of Oregon was the first to begin working on the problem and now public agencies have stepped in, the newspaper said. A state health division physician who completed a night of radio monitoring Friday confirmed the existence of the signal.

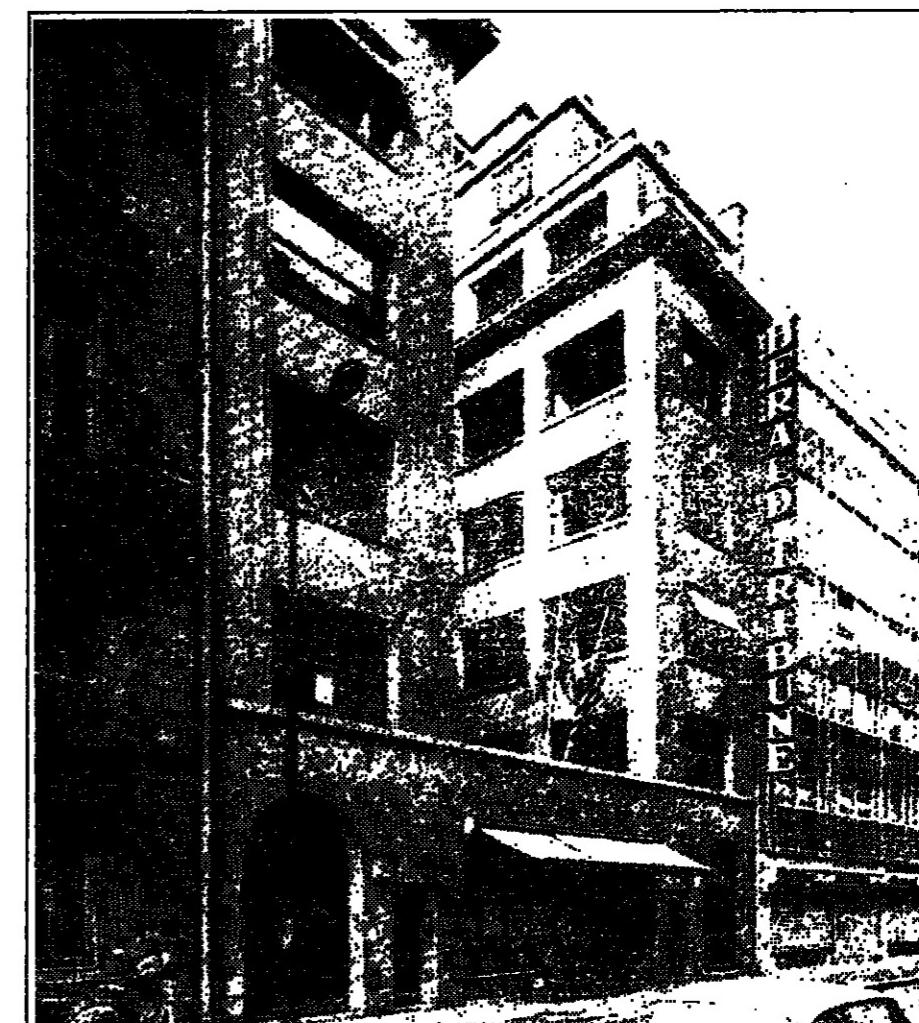
"We're trying to determine if there's any direct correlation between the radio frequency and the biological effects," said Kay Prince, a health physicist from the state health division's radiation control section. "We know both things exist. Now we've got to find out if they're tied together, if one is causing the other." Some researchers have blamed such signals for disorders ranging from cancer and cataracts to headaches and insomnia.

1. Near Fort Mirani and Fort Jalal
2. Near King Hussein's Palace
3. On "The Creek"
4. On Iran Novin
5. Capital city whose name means "the gardens"
6. Overlooking the Dome of the Rock
7. Jeddah Road
8. Overlooking the Mediterranean
9. In the mountains of Saudi Arabia

- RIMINI
- BEIRUT
- DUBAI
- JERUSALEM
- MECCA
- MUSCAT
- RYADH
- TRIP
- TEHRAN

If you got more than 4 or 5 correct, you know the Middle East pretty well. Which means you probably know Inter-Continental pretty well. For reservations, see your travel agent. Or call Inter-Continental Hotels.

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS
A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE IN GREAT HOTELS AROUND THE WORLD.



For Sale

Property of the International Herald Tribune in Paris. 2400 m² of offices off avenue des Champs Elysées.

All offers to Sole Agents:
Richard Ellis SA, International Property Consultants
17, rue de la Baume - 75008 Paris
Tel. 225.27.80 - Telex: 290370

Richard Ellis

MUSIC IN AMERICA

European Artists Vs. the IRS

By Paul Hume

WASHINGTON (WP) — Rudolf Bing retired from the post of general manager of the Metropolitan Opera in 1972. In his memoirs, published that year, he wrote: "I leave a time bomb I am grateful did not go off in my time, which is the question of the relations between European artists and the American Internal Revenue Service."

Last December Egon See-fehlner, general manager of the Vienna State Opera, was discussing that company's forthcoming visit to the Kennedy Center in Washington. "I would like to bring our production of *Tristan und Isolde* to Washington," he told a reporter. "It is our best Wagner production. But I cannot because we have no Isolde. Birgit Nilsson will not return to the United States, and we do not have another Isolde of sufficient quality."

Why won't Birgit Nilsson, long the world's favorite *Isolde*, Brunnhilde and Turandot, come back to sing in this country? Because the Internal Revenue Service says that she owes the United States a cool \$500,000 in back taxes and penalties. And Miss Nilsson chooses not to pay.

How does one of the world's busiest, and highest-paid, singers run up a tax bill that size? Schuyler Chapin, who was for three years Bing's successor at the Met, said: "That's easy."

"If no tax is paid for a while, and then penalties are added at the rate of 25 per cent, it doesn't take long." An official of the Collection Division of the Internal Revenue Service has confirmed that tax liens had been filed against Miss Nilsson.

Henry Lauterstein of the Metropolitan Opera's law firm of Lauterstein and Lauterstein said recently, "In discussions with the IRS, I pointed out that Nilsson could still concertize here, appear in opera and continue a busy career. I asked if something could be worked out to help wipe the slate clean. The man with whom I was speaking told me, 'I'm going to have to do something — I can't tell you, but I must do what I must do.'

"It turned out," Mr. Lauterstein added, "that at that point Nilsson defected, and a judgment for \$500,000 was entered against her. Since then she has not returned to sing in the United States." Miss Nilsson's last appearance at the Metropolitan was as Sieglinde in "Die Walkure" on April 2, 1975.

What is the tax situation in this country about which foreign artists and their American management complain, and even to the length of not paying?

At present, with some exceptions, the law requires that the Metropolitan Opera, for example, or the U.S. agent, take 30 per cent of the artist's fee and send it to the IRS.

But the impact depends on several factors, among them:

• What country the artist comes from, and what tax treaty the United States has with that country.

• How long the artist will be performing in this country within the taxable year.

Mr. Lauterstein explained: "A number of artists in Europe are contracted by a corporation, say the United Kingdom X Corp., might have Mirella Freni. They have her worldwide."

"These big earners may have Swiss residences, or some other place that is not so difficult. But for a Freni we pay 30 per cent to United Kingdom X," he went on.

"There are other treaties. We have one with Germany under which taxes paid here are credited against an artist there. The best treaty I ever heard of was the one Nixon negotiated with the Soviet Union."

"The Soviet artists pay no tax here. But God help them when they go back!"

Generally, payments for Soviet artists, all of whom receive annual salaries from their government, are made directly to Gosconcert, the official artist agency for the Soviet Union.

Patrick Hayes, managing director of the Washington Performing Arts Society, recalls, however, that at one period, checks for Russian artists who appeared on his concerts were made out to the ambassador of the Soviet Union.

Miss Freni, Teresa Berganza, Montserrat Caballe and others have often been reported unwilling to sing in the United States as much as their admirers would like because of U.S. tax problems.

Miss Freni, for example, withdrew from her Met contract this year, with some suggestion that she was ill, though subsequently she sang regularly at La Scala.

The Metropolitan is making an effort to help its artists manage their financial affairs. "Lots of artists here are getting good advice," Mr. Lauterstein said, "and some of them are very wealthy. If they would all hire reputable tax people, it would help.

The tax rate is not after all so bad — I think it is around 15 or 16 per cent."

Bing pointed out recently that "a singer's professional life is a short one, whereas a lawyer at 80 can still make a very good income and many do." He argues for a change in U.S. tax laws, pointing out that opera singers get special tax advantages "everywhere else in the world."

The country's concert managers are as concerned over the problems raised by the tax situation as are the opera companies.

Ann Colber, who heads one of the most successful agencies in New York, says: "It's a dreadful situation. They take 30 per cent off the top, then there is our commission and there may be city or state taxes. And the terrible part of it is that the artists have to wait 18 months for any refund. We cannot take care of it when the artist leaves the country the way we used to."

She explained: "The artist may make some money in January '78, but we cannot file until the end of the year. The IRS attitude is that you cannot tell in January how long the artist will be in the country. Of course we do know. It is shocking," she declared. "A few



Birgit Nilsson, whose voice is absent from the Met.

Experts Advise Big Changes in VOA

By Richard Weintraub

WASHINGTON (WP) — A panel of leading newspaper and radio personalities has recommended sweeping changes in the role of the Voice of America's news broadcasts and the development of new protection for VOA correspondents from interference by the State Department.

The role of the VOA, the government's official broadcast arm, and particularly its freedom to use its correspondents as it wants, has been a long-running battle in Washington.

There have been numerous charges of State Department censorship of VOA broadcasts or prohibitions on the movement of correspondents.

The independent panel, headed by retired Washington Post diplomatic correspondent Chalmers Roberts, argued that the VOA "must have the right, free of diplomatic restrictions, to gather and send news to Washington headquarters."

VOA correspondents, the panel said, should have a status "as

close as possible to that of correspondents of commercial American press and broadcasting organizations. These correspondents should be news persons and not interchangeable with diplomatic personnel."

The Roberts panel also recommended that the VOA shift its correspondents from Europe, where there are a large number of American correspondents from independent news agencies and newspapers, to concentrate more on news in the Third World and in Communist countries.

It further urged that the correspondents, who currently number 15, should concentrate on "producing background and explanatory material and broadcasts ... to give depth to the news," while spot news is drawn from commercial news sources.

The panel's report was also critical of the quality of VOA's personnel.

"If VOA news persons are to be considered bona fide journalists by their own government, or anyone else, they should be the best and most professional that

Voice can attract. This is not now the case," the report said.

VOA director Peter Strains said last week that the panel's recommendations "move us a long way toward resolving an issue that has plagued international broadcasting for many years."

Mr. Strains said that he expected an official response to the panel's recommendations by the end of the month, adding that it gives "a good basis for us and State to work out an agreement" on the role of the correspondent.

"We were trying to find ways to give these people as much space as possible — as much breathing room as possible — to act like normal correspondents," Mr. Roberts said.

A lot of people, even in other parts of USA and the State Department, look on VOA as a propaganda agency," Mr. Roberts said, noting that it is the news broadcasts and music programs that draw listeners to the radio in the first place.

Other members of the panel included Pauline Frederick, international affairs analyst for National Public Radio; E. W. Kenworthy, retired New York Times correspondent; William Scott, vice-president for radio news operations for Westinghouse Broadcasting; and Franklin Williams, former ambassador to Ghana.

Sweet and Sour Orange Stories

In 1930 I spent a fortnight in one of Europe's most enchanting cities, which was still the Free State of Danzig.

I found that Danzigers were beset by two preoccupations, one minor, the other major. The minor preoccupation was that the arsenal and munitions depot that the Poles had established on an island facing the harbor might blow up and destroy the city. The major preoccupation was that they had no oranges. Danzig was rich—not as rich as in medieval times but rich enough. Left to its own devices, it could have wallowed in oranges; but oranges were not accessible. Danzig, by the wisdom of the framers of the Treaty of Versailles, was within the customs frontiers of Poland, which was too poor to import oranges, even for resale to the Free State. Everybody I met in Danzig got around sooner or later to weeping on my shoulder about the absence of oranges.

I will not advance the theory that it was to get oranges that Danzig allowed a Nazi majority to take over its legislature, and thereafter accepted with complicity its annexation by Germany. But if, in the case of Danzig, oranges played little part, except by contributing to discontent, in inspiring the taking over of one country by another, history, or para-history, alleges that on at least two other occasions they did.

The first was in 568, when the Byzantine general Narses, who had been named governor of Rome by the Emperor Justinian, was disgruntled at being recalled from this desirable post. He is said to have sent oranges to Alboin, King of the Lombards, suggesting that he might like to conquer a country which provided such delicious fruit, which Alboin promptly did.

Rome Region

The credibility of this story is not enhanced by the fact that those who repeat it will tell us, almost in the same breath, that there were no oranges in Italy at that period. In fact, although there may have been oranges in southern Italy in 568, it is more doubtful that there were any in the region of Rome where Narses was exercising his functions at a time when Rome was no longer able to attract foods from elsewhere; and there were certainly none in northern Italy, which was the part Alboin conquered. Serious scholars are of the opinion that this story is a fable.

The second account tells about a band of Normans on their way back from the Crusades who happened to pass by Salerno at the very moment when a band of Saracens was making one of their

Waverley Root

periodic attacks on that city. The Normans joined the fray, and routed the Moslems. The ruler of Salerno (anonymous in all the versions of this story I have seen) expressed his gratitude by sending a bountiful gift of oranges to the Duke of Normandy (unidentified). The oranges made perhaps more of an impression than the donor had desired; the Normans, hungry for oranges, reacted by taking over the whole area, including Salerno.

A considerable proportion of the errors so generously offered to us are chronological. The Grand Larousse Encyclopedique says that the first orange tree in France was planted in 1500, an error of at least 200 years. James Trager seems to be trying to tell us (his language is ambiguous) that Spain started growing oranges in the 17th century, an error of somewhere between 400 and 900 years but lets us give him credit for identifying *Citrus aurantium* correctly as the bitter orange in the same passage even though it is in order to give us a piece of information about it which really belongs to the sweet orange. The Larousse Gastro-nomique has plenty of company in reporting that the Crusaders introduced the orange into Europe, an error of 1,000 years. The Horizons cookbook takes first prize easily by informing us that the orange was introduced in China in 100 BC, an error of 20 million years, give or take a millennium or two.

One may suspect that both of these stories were invented no earlier than the 17th century, after the sweet orange, which might have been capable of exciting so much enthusiasm, had arrived in Europe. The only orange known in Europe at the time of these two stories was the bitter, or sour, orange.

The history of the orange has been published by the publication of more errors about it probably, than any other food except the artichoke, concerning which almost everything asserted in standard reference books is wrong. There are three extenuating circumstances for this misdemeanor. In the first place, the orange shares with the artichoke a misapprehension applied also to a great many other foods: Their appearance in Europe is attributed to the Crusaders by writers ignorant of the fact that the ancient Romans knew them, but that they had disappeared from Europe when the Roman Empire collapsed, along with its trade routes.

Separate Histories

The second excuse for the misinformation so often given us is that non-specialists are unaware that they are dealing with two different fruits, the bitter orange and the sweet orange, which have almost independent histories; indeed, no less a specialist than Linnaeus fell into this trap. He lumped both together under the label of *Citrus aurantium*, a term left today to the bitter orange, while the sweet kind is called *Citrus sinensis*.

The third excuse for error is that both the alleged disappearance of the orange and its alleged reappearance took place in the Dark Ages, when neither

Everest Elite**Plans Jubilee**

KATMANDU, Nepal, March 27 (AP)—About 40 of the climbers who have reached the summit of Mount Everest are expected to gather here May 28 for the silver jubilee celebration of the first conquest of the world's highest mountain, the Ministry of Tourism said today.

The ministry said that 56 persons who have stood on the peak of Everest have been invited to the weeklong celebration.

Fiat: tax-free cars

Tax-free Fiat cars are available to all persons not permanently resident or domiciled in Italy. For full information contact us at the following address:

FIAT TOURIST SALES Dept.
26 Corso Matteotti, Turin - Italy -
Tel. (011) 544079/543998/549074/546653/549030

Torino - Corso Bramante, 15 - Tel. (011) 6561 Telex 20281 Fiat To
Milano - Corso Sempione, 55 - Tel. (02) 38681 Telex 37311 Fiat Mi
Trieste - Via di Campo Marzio, 12 - Tel. (040) 7693 Telex 46025 Fiat Ts
Padova - Via Venezia, 13/15 - Tel. (049) 854933 Telex 43368 Fiat Pd
Verona - Viale delle Nazioni, 10 - Tel. (045) 500077 Telex 48125 Fiat Vr

BELGIQUE - Fiat Belgio S.A. - Drève de l'Infante, 39
Tel. 02/354.11.00 - Telex 22160 FIATE B - WATERLOO 1410

DANMARK - Nordisk Fiat A/S - Gammel Konge Landevej 78/80
Tel. 01/304800 - Telex 19631 FIAT DK - KOBENHAVN 2500

ESPAÑA - Fiat Hispania S.A. - Paseo de la Habana 74 - Apartado 506
Madrid - Tel. 2598200 - Telex 27222 Fiat E - Madrid

FRANCE - Fiat Automobile S.A. - Tour Fiat - 1 Place de la Coupe
Courbevoie (Adressa postale: Paris la Défense 92 - Cedex 16)
Tel. 7830005 - Telex 630354 FIATOUR

GREAT BRITAIN - Fiat Motor Company Limited - Great West Road
Brentford - Tel. 01/5658222 - Telex 261719 - Fiat Auto London

IRELAND - 77 Talbot Road, Limerick - Telex 215295 Fiat Ir

NEDERLAND - Leonard Lamp B.V. - Head Office and Sales
Service & Spare Parts - Den. Goudkoopstraat 9 - Amsterdam
Tel. 020/924888 - Telex 11061 Liana Nl

ÖSTERREICH - Österreichische Fiat G.M.B.H.
Schöenbrunnerstrasse 297-305 - Tel. 0222/731521 - Telex 12211

SWISSE - Fiat Suisse S.A. - 108 rue de Lyon - Genève
Tel. 022/441000 - Telex 2224 Fiat C CH

WESTDEUTSCHLAND - Deutsche Fiat AG. - Salzstrasse 140
Heilbronn - Tel. Sammeln. 0713/1071 - Telex 0728711 Fiat D Heilbronn

USA - Fiat Motor of North America Inc. - 156 Chestnut Ridge Road
Montvale (N.J.) 07640 USA - tel. 5733700

FIAT

Please send me further information on Fiat Tourist Sales

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

Country _____

The Holiday Inn's unique location offers you a relaxing sojourn on a hectic business trip to the Gulf. Combining the placid seclusion of the Khalid Lagoon with the convenient proximity of the city centres and both the Sharjah and Dubai International airports.

Holiday Inn's five star super-deluxe facilities: 270 centrally airconditioned rooms and suites. 4 channel piped music. Colour TV with in-house movies. Direct dial telephones. Outdoor fresh water Swimming Pool. Meeting and banqueting facilities. Choice of restaurants and bars with Continental and Oriental cuisine. Discotheque. 24-hour Room Service. Free Parking. Free luxury commuter buses to downtown Sharjah and Dubai. Shopping Arcade. Telex and Secretarial Services.

For rates and reservations contact your travel agent, any Holiday Inn or Holiday Inn reservation office. Or write direct to the General Manager. Holiday Inn, P.O.Box 5802, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. Tel: (3)57357, Telex: 8305 HOLINN SH. Now open.

Other Holiday Inns in the Middle East: SALALAH(Oman), AQABA(Jordan) Opening shortly: BAHRAIN, AMMAN(Jordan)

HII/78

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

Page 7

Dollar Sets Record Low Against Yen

Market Disregards Japanese Stimulus Plan

TOKYO, March 27 (AP-DJ)—The dollar finished at a record low of 225.325 yen in heavy trading today as domestic selling pressure continued too strong for official intervention to dampen.

The market paid little attention to the announcement of a government program over the weekend which is supposed to increase imports and cut the bulging trade and current account surpluses.

(Measures for stabilizing the dollar will be discussed at forthcoming U.S.-Japan meetings in Geneva and Tokyo, according to Economic Planning Agency Director Kuchi Miyazawa, Reuters reports.) The discussions will be a preparatory step for full-fledged negotiations between President Carter and Premier Takeo Fukuda in Washington in May. He did not say what measures will be discussed, but added the idea of setting certain target zones among major currencies is generally supported by Japanese leaders.]

The dollar now is nearly three yen below its Friday close of 225.225 yen, and well below today's opening of 227 yen when the Bank of Japan began sporadic intervention.

The Bank of Japan bought \$200-to-\$400 million during the day, according to estimates. The intervention was described, however, as half-hearted.

The economic program drawn up by Premier Takeo Fukuda's cabinet over the weekend is largely made up of old well-publicized ideas. It calls for accelerated public works spending, lowered interest rates, encouragement of housing construction and capital spending by industry, and relief for industries with structural problems.

"The government likes to reannounce old programs as a new package," one banker commented.

The cabinet also agreed on a policy to hold Japanese exports for the year at 1977's level in terms of quantity through strengthened administrative guidance.

The plan also would facilitate import growth, increase jobs in particularly depressed industries and help small businesses.

Voice-Controlled Machines Developed Talk to Your Computer? Be Careful What You Say

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. computer industry is developing machines that can respond to human speech rather than the usual mathematical language devised to program them.

Within the next several years experts believe, almost anyone may be able to use his own words to do almost any job on a computer. The laboratory for computer sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is among those working toward this goal. Its director, Michael Dertouzos, says, "There are still many numbers of dangers that could hold us back, but the horizon looks clean and good from here."

Simplifying the use of computers, of course, lessens dependence on costly and scarce programmers. The trend will also benefit the increasing number of companies using small decentralized computers, because fewer people then need know much about technology.

Child-Like Simplicity

The simplification is also vital to the emerging computer markets of tomorrow: the automated office and home. At Xerox, scientists are developing computer languages based on English words and symbols simple enough for children to comprehend.

Xerox is betting heavily on the proliferation of such computerized office equipment as electronic typewriters with memories.

International Data Corp., a computer-industry research firm based in Waltham, Mass., is optimistic about the sales of so-called personal computers. About the size of a typewriter, the personal computer is used to balance checkbooks, keep track of recipes and perform a variety of other tasks around the home.

International Data estimates that sales of personal computers, which retail for an average of about \$3,000, should reach \$300 million annually by 1980—and twice that if there is a breakthrough in cheaper and easier-to-use programs.

Unitech Inc., a small company of Sunnyvale, Calif., has started selling a system that plugs into a color television set. The \$300 Videobrain can solve such problems as figuring bond yields and compound interest on loans in addition to playing such games as blackjack, checkers and pinball.

Another machine that makes use of ordinary terms is Adam, a \$35,000 computer produced by Logical Machine Corp., also of Sunnyvale. Adam is about the size of a standard office desk and contains a keyboard and a screen. It comes with a small vocabulary including such words as begin, subtract and rename, and it learns other words in English or other languages.

Good Morning Machine

Enough other buyers are pleased with Adam that sales of the machine are doubling every six months. Logical Machine says, and it plans to introduce in June a \$10,000-version of the computer destined for two-to-five-person businesses. The firm also is experimenting with a model that talks. When an operator says, "Good morning, Adam," the machine turns on and replies, "Good morning, I am ready. What do you want to do?"

The ultimate goal of the research is to enable computers to solve any spoken problem, although it will not happen soon because of the difficulty of building machines that duplicate thought processes.

Nonetheless, question-answering and command-obeying systems are expected to be applied in the next few years to such fields as the securities industry, where huge files of computer-stored information already exist. Other systems are being directed toward verbal problem-solving in such fields as chemical engineering, thermodynamics and cost-accounting.

Good Night Machine

Tries to Halt SEC Airing of Facts

ITT Fears Payoff Data Will Hurt It

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP-DJ)—International Telephone & Telegraph says a suit threatened by the Securities and Exchange Commission might prompt foreign governments to take over certain ITT subsidiaries.

While the charges the SEC plans to make have not been fully disclosed, it apparently is ready to contend that ITT made \$9 million or more of questionable payments, most of them overseas, in violation of antifraud and other provisions of federal law.

ITT previously had said that its own investigation turned up about that amount of payments.

What particularly concerns ITT, though, is the SEC's intention to identify a number of foreign countries where such payoffs occurred, as well as some of the circumstances surrounding them. The SEC's complaint would cite "specific contracts," ITT units involved, amounts already paid and recipients, ITT says.

Lyman Hamilton Jr., ITT president, said in an affidavit filed in federal court here that publication "of those confidential details of contributions and payments made by the ITT system in previous years would have a severe adverse impact upon the corporation and its subsidiaries, its present stockholders and those with whom it does business."

According to Mr. Hamilton, ITT's present "business relationships in foreign countries" may be terminated if the SEC goes through with its plan. In addition, "the positions of those with whom ITT has dealt in foreign governments may be prejudiced...in some instances even the physical safety of em-

ployees of the ITT system or employees of foreign governments would be endangered," he said.

Mr. Hamilton raised the issue of possible nationalization in connection with three of ITT's European manufacturing subsidiaries. Each of the companies, he said, has been advised by its own outside counsel that "disclosure of confidential details" related to the subsidiaries' questionable payments would be "contrary to the laws of the countries in which they exist and operate."

Moreover, each of the companies in question is important both to the local domestic economy and as major exporting concern generating substantial foreign exchange credits." Thus, the disclosure could prompt takeovers by the respective foreign governments "to protect their domestic interests in the continued viability of those companies as successful exporters," he said.

To underscore the threat, he noted that the desire of the French government "to have the control of sensitive telecommunications and electronic manufacturing facilities in domestic hands" led the company in 1976 to sell its 68-percent controlling interest in Le Materiel Telephonique in a French concern.

ITT did not identify the subsidiaries referred to by Mr. Hamilton, but it has major manufacturing units in West Germany, Britain, France, Belgium and Spain, and smaller operations in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

ITT's court submissions were an attempt to obtain a temporary restraining order that would bar the SEC from disclosing information obtained from ITT and its executives in the case.

U.S. District Judge George Hart seemed sympathetic to the company's concern during a hearing Friday on the requested order. He said he could "foresee the hurt to U.S. business and the balance of payments" growing out of possible damage to ITT from the SEC charges. "There might be countries that you can't do business in without bribing someone," the judge observed during one exchange with Richard Kraut, an SEC attorney.

AMC Asks U.S. to Back New Loans Seeks \$100 Million To Revive Car Sector

U.S. Taxes Mildly Progressive

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP)—The progressive U.S. income tax is not the great income-level it is commonly thought to be.

While it does take proportionately more from wealthier taxpayers than from less-affluent ones, it has relatively little effect on income distribution.

It is only when government "transfer payments," such as Social Security benefits, welfare and other major programs, are included that the system actually shifts significant amounts of income from the rich to the poor, and even that is offset to a large degree by the impact of Social Security taxes and state and local taxes.

When all federal, state and local taxes and benefits are considered, the system is only mildly progressive.

Basic Structure Ineffective

The ineffectiveness of the federal income tax system in redistributing income stems from its basic structure:

• Although wealthier persons are taxed at higher rates than poorer ones—and pay the lion's share of the total income-tax bill—taxpayers in almost all brackets wind up with roughly the same portion of the nation's income after income taxes as before.

• While the income tax rates vary somewhat for persons in different income brackets, they are not sharply higher or lower except for those in the very top or bottom brackets—groups that may be extremely rich or poor but comprise a small proportion of the taxpayers.

• For the vast majority of taxpayers—those in the \$10,000-to-\$30,000-income bracket—the effective-tax rates vary little, from a low of 9 percent to a high of 13.8 percent. Above that, the rates rise to 17, 24, 29 and 30 percent—but only 5 percent of taxpayers fall in that group.

New Models Needed

The loan proceeds would be used to help develop new car models that the company would offer over the next decade, he said. "This wouldn't be used for operating expenses. We don't need this to meet the payroll!" he said.

But the highly unusual step of seeking federal aid to meet capital needs indicates that the company has not been able to tap traditional funding sources. "Capital for AMC doesn't come easily," Mr. Stewart conceded.

And large amounts of capital are needed if AMC is to succeed in the auto business. Its new car sales, which have dropped steadily in recent years, currently account for a minuscule 2 percent of the domestic market. Passenger-car operations have had huge losses, and the company has been able to report small profits in recent quarters only because of its profitable utility-vehicle and nonautomotive operations.

But the company has not been able to generate enough money to redesign its aging auto lineup significantly. By contrast, its competitors are pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into restyling and many of their new offerings are in the small-car market where AMC concentrates.

So AMC management is scrambling for help. Recently, company officials disclosed that they hope to conclude some sort of combination later this year with a still-unidentified foreign automaker. Though the company has provided only sketchy and sometimes contradictory details about the possible link, it apparently could include provisions for selling the foreign company's cars through AMC dealers and eventually building them in AMC plants. AMC officials have hinted that the foreign partner also might provide some capital.

Mr. Stewart acknowledged that even if the \$100 million of federal guarantees are approved, the company's capital problems will not be solved. "But it would be a big help," he added.

He argued for a stronger program against inflation, and added that "fighting inflation solely with monetary policy is not the best choice."

He said the failure to implement new anti-inflation policies might force the Fed to clamp down on growth in the money supply. If there is no action by the administration or the Fed, interest rates probably will rise and the economy could contract, he said. Slowing money growth to fight inflation would drive interest rates up more and raise the threat of an even stronger contraction, he said.

He said he senses that the administration is in accord on the nomination.

Mr. Berner, whose name now heads the 17-member opposition slate—had offered that if the board backed a joint slate, "Curtiss-Wright would be agreeable to nominating a minority of the directors. In the event a joint slate could not be agreed upon, Curtiss-Wright had offered to agree in advance to a plan whereby the seats could be apportioned between the two opponents according to the stockholders' own votes—even if Curtiss-Wright won the proxy fight.

The report to the SEC does not indicate how Kennecott responded, but those in a position to know maintained that Kennecott's directors "resolved not to budge to the demand to get on the board."

Targets Cut

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee pared its short-term money-supply growth targets, but did not change its target for the key federal funds rate, at its Feb. 28 meeting, due to its concern about inflation.

An American company will MANAGE these studios for a period of 10 years and offers the purchaser the following return:

• 7% net per year during the first two years;

• 10% net per year during the following three years;

• 15% net per year during the last five years.

In addition to this return, the purchaser has the right to occupy his studio 15 days a year for a period to be chosen during November, December, February.

The procedure concerning this investment can be obtained by writing to:

MIROLANA S.A.
Societe Financiere
20 Rue de Lausanne
1201 - Geneva
Switzerland

N.B. Persons not really interested need not apply.

IBIZA

For sale freehold—apartments (studio type) 42.80 sq.m. fully furnished and equipped. Immediately available.

Prices vary from 1,900,000—pesetas to 2,200,000—pesetas.

An American company will MANAGE these studios for a period of 10 years and offers the purchaser the following return:

• 7% net per year during the first two years;

• 10% net per year during the following three years;

• 15% net per year during the last five years.

In addition to this return, the purchaser has the right to occupy his studio 15 days a year for a period to be chosen during November, December, February.

The procedure concerning this investment can be obtained by writing to:

MIROLANA S.A.
Societe Financiere
20 Rue de Lausanne
1201 - Geneva
Switzerland

N.B. Persons not really interested need not apply.

The Time Factor
For business, private
and emergency flights

PRIVATE JET SERVICES
JET AVIATION
8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

8034 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24 hrs. service

rs

<p

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 27

StockSymbol	Div. In 3	P/E	Total	Clos.	Prev.	StockSymbol	Div. In 3	P/E	Total	Clos.	Prev.	StockSymbol	Div. In 3	P/E	Total	Clos.	Prev.				
				High	Low					High	Low						High	Low	Quot.	Clos.	Prev.
PacTTL	40	7	288	142	150	142	ShoG	11	196	196	196	196	Tarif	11	102	102	94	94	94	94	14
PalmW	20	3	15	15	15	15	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	Webob	40	4	7	1112	1112	1112	1112	14
PalmW	12	1	15	15	15	15	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebR	14	210	465	465	465	465	465	
Pamtr	12	12	154	144	155	145	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	Webow	50	8	14	145	145	145	145	
Param	12	12	153	142	154	143	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	Webow	50	8	14	145	145	145	145	
ParamP	12	12	153	142	154	143	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	Webry	10	25	49	49	49	49	49	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	22	12	294	185	184	184	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot	15	1	152	152	152	152	ShoG	11	102	102	94	94	WebM	10	130	120	120	120	120	14	
Parrot																					

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 27

Stocks and Div. In \$	Close Prev				Stocks and Div. In \$	Close Prev				Stocks and Div. In \$	Close Prev				Stocks and Div. In \$	Close Prev				Stocks and Div. In \$	Close Prev								
	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.		P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.		P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.		P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.		P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.					
AEPPl.10c	11	32	9	8%	89	89	88	87	+	BerryR.16	7	17	8	8%	ComMT.20	21	4	19	9%	FonyF.50	7	12	10	10	Harzall.40	9	22	10	10
Bartt.20c	7	12	7	7%	79	79	78	77	+	BethCo.10	13	144	96	95	FoyDr.170	7	16	9	8%	GlobeCo.10	8	20	20	20	Hedge.20	14	24	4%	4%
BAV.32	8	14	7	7%	74	74	73	72	+	Berkwic.	3	14	5	5%	FoxPty.130	8	20	9	9%	GlobalCo.10	6	3	70	70	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
APS.32	6	12	7	7%	74	74	73	72	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	FremCo.20	21	24	27	26	GoldCo.10	6	3	70	70	Hedge.20	7	21	10	10
ASPRO.44	6	14	12	12%	125	125	124	124	+	Bergent.	21	19	34	34%	Fremay.20	24	20	25	25	GoldCo.10	4	11	12	12	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AVC.46	25	32	13	13%	134	134	134	134	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AVX.22	10	32	19	19%	194	194	194	194	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AZL	28	46	31	31%	256	256	256	256	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AZL.pd.46	8	9	6	6%	412	412	412	412	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AZL.pd.46	11	11	11	11%	114	114	114	114	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
Action	1	1	1	1%	114	114	114	114	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
ActionCo.20	20	18	8	8%	89	89	88	87	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AdemR.10	9	13	7	7%	75	75	75	75	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AdemR.16	16	24	14	14%	146	146	146	146	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AllegAir	2	6	4	4%	65	65	65	65	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AllegAir	2	6	4	4%	65	65	65	65	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AlmSt.30e	7	26	14	14%	125	125	125	125	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
Aeronca	11	61	35	35%	216	216	216	216	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	9	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141	135	GoldCo.10	9	45	37	36	Hedge.20	9	22	10	10
AeroCo.20	8	12	6	6%	62	62	62	62	+	BethSA.40	4	11	11	11	Fremay.20	5	62	141											

Art Buchwald

A Friendly Visit

WASHINGTON—Hardly a week goes by when some head of state doesn't visit Washington. In the old days if they saw Disneyland while they were in the United States they went home happy.

But things have changed. Most heads of state now come to Washington to see how much military aid they can get out of the United States.

Several weeks ago the President of Zemululu arrived in Washington for a state visit. The Zemululan ambassador to the United States met him at the plane, as did the U.S. secretary of state and an honor guard from the U.S. Army, U.S. Marines and U.S. Air Force.

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

"No," said the ambassador, "not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

After reviewing the troops the President of Zemululu got into the helicopter. "Should I ask the secretary of state for 24 of these?"

"It's too early in your visit. We have to go through formalities."

The President looked very dis-

The helicopter landed on the White House lawn where President and Mrs. Carter were waiting to meet the pair. President Carter made his opening remarks calling Zemululu one of the great countries of the world, and a friend the United States could not do without.

The Zemululan ambassador said out of the side of his mouth, "It is now your turn to respond." "Good, I'll ask him for two



Buchwald

squadrons of F-15s and three squadrons of F-16s.

"Wait, it's not the time. You never ask for military equipment in the Rose Garden. It's against protocol."

"What should I say?"

"Just say the ties between Zemululu and the United States are stronger than they have ever been, and the admiration for America as the preserver of peace is something every Zemululan cherishes."

"All right, but I think we're wasting a lot of time. I have only two days here."

The Zemululan President made his remarks, which were followed by a 21-gun salute.

The Zemululan President took out a notebook. "I almost forgot the cannons. How many 105-mm cannons should I ask for?"

The ambassador replied, "I think they said they'd give us five."

"Five? My generals told me to come back with no less than 50."

"We'll talk about it later. We have to go into lunch."

The Zemululan President said, "When can we go to the Pentagon and see the stuff?"

"We have to lunch with the President and Mrs. Carter first. After that we have to place a wreath at the Lincoln Memorial."

"That will blow the whole afternoon," the Zemululan Presi-

dent complained.

The Pentagon is just over the bridge from the memorial. Mr. President, We can go there after the wreath-laying."

"How late do they stay open?"

"Five o'clock."

"Five o'clock? I won't even have time to pick up any guns for our navy."

"We'll go back the next morning."

"Suppose all the F-15s are gone by then?"

The Pentagon always keeps a dozen in the stockroom for its special friends. Oh, by the way, there is a state dinner tonight and Beverly Hills is going to sing."

"That's nice. Maybe I can talk President Carter out of some cruise missiles during Madame Butterfly."

The Zemululan ambassador said out of the side of his mouth, "It is now your turn to respond."

"Good, I'll ask him for two

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

"not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

The Zemululan ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

** * *

"No," said the ambassador,

<p